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# ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

OF

# ROME

## UNDER THE FIFTH ARMY

5 – 15 JUNE 1944

**REPORT TO THE ARMY COMMANDER**

BY

EDGAR ERSKINE HUME

BRIGADIER GENERAL, GENERAL STAFF CORPS
CHIEF MILITARY GOVERNMENT SECTION
FIFTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS
(SENIOR CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER)

ROME
1944

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## PART I


Introduction . . . . . page 7
The Occupation of Rome . . . . . » 9
Headquarters . . . . . » 11
Administration of Civil Affairs Officers . . . . . » 15


## PART II


Finance Division . . . . . » 17
Legal Division . . . . . » 29
Black Market Control Division . . . . . » 35
Public Safety Division . . . . . » 41
Intelligence Division . . . . . » 57
Public Health Division . . . . . » 67
Welfare Division . . . . . » 71
Labor Division . . . . . » 75
Economics and Supply Division . . . . . » 83
Transportation, Communications and Utilities Division . » 93
Petroleum Products Division . . . . . » 109
Property Control Division . . . . . » 111
Refugees Division . . . . . » 115
Displaced Persons Division . . . . . » 119
Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Division . . . » 121
Education Division . . . . . » 125
Agriculture Division . . . . . » 129


## PART III


Creation of an Italian Municipal Government for Rome » 133
Political Advisors . . . . . » 141
Relations with the Vatican . . . . . » 143
Conclusion . . . . . » 145

# INTRODUCTION

Allied Military Government, as has so often been stated, exists for the purpose of performing those functions pertaining to the government of the civil population which would otherwise devolve on the military commander. The plans for the government of Rome were all drawn with this objective in mind. Unless the time of the Fifth Army Commander had been conserved in this way, Allied Military Government would have been a failure. The Allied Military Government of Rome, Fifth Army, did not fail. Its plans were, without exception, put into execution, and every one of its objectives was attained.

Planning for our government of Rome began on 15 December 1943, when Brigadier General Hume was relieved from the government of Naples of which he had had charge since the day that city was taken by the Fifth Army, 1 October 1943. General Hume set up a separate staff for Rome government, distinct from the other functions of Allied Military Government, Fifth Army. Plans were made at first in Naples, later in Caserta, and about a week before the fall of Rome, the group was moved to Littoria. The Army Commander appointed Major General John A. Crane to command the military forces in Rome, and that officer set up a planning group working in Caserta and in Naples, known as « City Administration Section ». This title was adopted to avoid use of the name Rome. General Crane was relieved in this duty on 10 February 1944 by Major General Harry H. Johnson.

Elsewhere will be found a statement of how the two groups made plans together, of how their functions became integrated and correlated, and in the end how they fuctioned smoothly when the time came for actual performance.

The victorious Fifth Army, after it took Rome, pushed the enemy back so quickly that within a few days Rome was left far in the rear of the combat zone. This was somewhat unexpected, and had an important bearing on the Allied Military Government of Rome. Allied Control Commission, which desired to assume charge of Rome government as soon as possible, was able to take over those functions on 15 June 1944, since on that day, the Fifth Army rear boundary was moved northward so as to clear the Eternal City. The group set up for Rome government by General Hume was left in that city and passed over to the Allied Control Commission. Its head relinquished his position and moved forward with the other officers of Fifth Army Headquarters.

Five and a half months are a long time in planning for but ten days of performance, but it is believed that the time was well spent. Without such planning it would not have been possible to get the government of Rome under way so promptly. As it worked out, each member of the Rome Allied Military Government team knew his required functions and where they should be exercised. Each went to his appointed task with efficiency and speed. The results are set forth in the pages which follow.

# THE OCCUPATION OF ROME

Lt. General Mark W. Clark, accompanied by his Chief of Staff, Major General A. M. Gruenther, Brigadier General George Beucler, Chief of the French Mission with the Fifth Army and Colonel Britten of the British Increment, Fifth Army, Major General Harry H. Johnson, Commander of the troops in the Rome Area and Brigadier General Edgar Erskine Hume, Chief of Allied Military Government Section (S.C.A.O.), Fifth Army, entered Rome in several jeeps at approximately 8 a. m. on Monday, 5 June 1944. The Germans had been driven out of the city at approximately 10 p. m. on the previous night, some of our units having maintained contact with the enemy at intervals for the previous twenty-four hours.

General Clark's party, as prearranged, proceeded directly to the Campidoglio (City Administrative Offices) where they were met by General Roberto Bencivenga of the Italian Army, who had been designated by Marshal Badoglio, with the approval of Lieutenant General Noel Mason Macfarlane, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, to have civil and military control of Rome during the interval between the departure of the enemy and the arrival of Allied troops. At 10 o'clock on the same morning, General Clark was joined by his three Corps Commanders: General A. Juin, commanding the French Expeditionary Corps, Major General Geoffrey Keyes, commanding the II Corps and Major General Lucien Truscott, commanding the VI Corps.

Immediately on arrival the officers of Allied Military Government who had been designated for duty in the Rome Area and the staff of the Rome Area Command theretofore known as the City Administration Sections, began their work. The officers of the two groups have shown a high degree of efficiency and have taken hold effectively of their manifold tasks, all of which required the exercise of initiative, energy and good judgment.

Since we could not be sure in advance which buildings in Rome would be available for our use, or which would escape destruction by the enemy (for the experience of Naples was ever before us), we decided to send the enlisted men to camp in the *Villa Borghese* (*Villa Umberto Primo*) in the heart of Rome. There, under canvas, they were as safe as could be. Our offices were temporarily established in the Campidoglio, the very capitol of Rome, the place which has given the word « capitol » to the world. After two days, we removed the offices to the building of the *Assicurazioni Generali di Venezia*, in the Piazza Venezia, across the square from the *Palazzo Venezia*, where Mussolini had his office until his downfall. We did not follow the suggestion made by the Prince of Piedmont, Crown Prince of Italy, who became Lieutenant of the Realm on our arrival in Rome, that we take over the Duce's offices. We felt that to do so might cause misunderstanding and adverse comment on the part of the Italians who might think a new dictatorsip had supplanted the one so recently discredited. The building that we took was adequate for our needs. The Rome Area Commander had his offices in the same building.

The withdrawal of Allied troops from the Campidoglio caused a most favorable reaction. The Roman people have felt that this building, once the Roman Senate in the days of Rome's greatest power, is almost sacred, and our announcement that it would remain in Roman hands only was welcome to them.

# HEADQUARTERS

PERSONNEL:

Brigadier General Edgar Erskine Hume, Chief of Allied Military Government Section, Fifth Army (Rome).
Lieut. Col. John D. Ames - Chief of Staff.
Capt. Julius Byles - Executive Assistant.
First Lieut. Ralph H. Major, Jr., Aide de Camp and Staff Officer.

The headquarters of Allied Military Government of Rome consisted of a small group of officers who did not confine their work to purely office administration, but also did a great deal in special fields. Colonel Ames, an experienced field civil affairs officer, worked industriously on varied tasks pertaining to completing plans and seeing that various unexpected and often difficult jobs were carried out satisfactorily. Captain Byles, a trained lawyer, frequently did special legal investigations. Lieut. Major did good work in preparing reports and statements and in office administration.

Our organization was handicapped by the absence of stenographers and typists. The American Red Cross loaned the efficient Miss Marisa Frank and one Italian civilian typist (not a stenographer) was employed. Our Sergeant Major himself was frequently used for this work.

## ROME AREA COMMAND

Carryng out plans made months before, the erstwhile City Administration Section adopted the title : Rome Area Command, as soon as the City was captured by the Fifth Army.

In collaboration with General Johnson that part of the Fifth Army Allied Military Government destined for duty in Rome was organized in close proximity to the City Administration Section. It was known, for short, as Allied Military Government Fifth Army (C.A.S.). The term « Rome Sub Region », though used in certain papers of the Allied Control Commission, was not employed.

It was considered that efficient administration of Allied affairs in Rome could best be effected by a most intimate correlation of the plans of the two bodies, and this was done. In any event Allied Military Government would have been administratively subordinate to the Rome Area Command and it was obviously better to make all plans with that in mind.

The essential function of the Rome Area Command is to preserve order in the city, in a military sense, considering particularly any action that might become necessary against enemy agents or forces and in exercising disciplinary control over Allied troops in Rome.
With such concepts in mind, the general officers in charge of the Rome Area Command and Allied Military Government of Rome organized their staffs so as to work in close cooperation. Thus the following coordination was effected :

| *Rome Area Comamnd* | *Allied Military Government of Rome* |
|---|---|
| G-1 (Personnel) | Legal |
| | Finance |
| | Black Market |
| | Public Health |
| | Vatican Relations |
| | Refugees |
| | Displaced Persons |
| | Welfare |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Civil Affairs Officer |
| G-2 (Intelligence) | Security and Intelligence |
| | Public Safety |
| G-3 (Transportation) | Fine Arts |
| | Education |
| | Property Control |
| | Public Safety Operations |
| | Communications and Utilities |
| | Labor |
| G-4 (Supplies) | Economics and Supply |
| | Transportation |
| | Accomodations |

This arrangement worked most satisfactorily during the period of planning and also during the whole of the time of the Fifth Army's Allied Military Government of Rome. It is a new idea in military government and its efficiency commends it to consideration in future operations. It was a pleasure to see that at staff meetings of the two groups held in Caserta during the period of planning the Allied Control Commission representatives expressed satisfaction at what was being done. Among such visitors, none of whom offered any criticism or suggestions for improvement, were Lieutenant General Sir Noel Mason Macfarlane, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., Deputy President and Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission; Brigadier Maurice Stanley Lush, C.B.E., M.C., Executive Commissioner; and Colonel Norman E. Fiske, Deputy Executive Commissioner.

## S—FORCE

The many and intricate problems surrounding the military occupation of a city at once an enemy capital, a world center of art and culture, the location of the seat of the Roman Catholic Church and ten-month goal of the Fifth Army, made necessary the creation of a special military unit to take immediate action in protecting this heritage of the world.

The *S-Force*, as it was known, an organization made up of American.

British and Italian troops, was activated by the Fifth Army to occupy the city on the heels of the advance patrols and to proceed immedi ately to safeguard museums, churches. Vatican property, monuments, art treasures and diplomatic and neutral properties. It was likewise essential that the *S-Force* should round up and detain enemy and subversive elements which might endanger the population, culture and administration of the city.

Elements of *S-Force,* therefore, entered Rome late on 4 June 1944, set up guards on important buildings and structures, prevented destruction of valuable archives, including Fascist, and prepared a physical path for Allied Military Government officers. It functioned under the Commanding General of the Rome Area Command.

It had been planned that *S-Force* would be a temporary provisional unit with the above-mentioned objectives as its goal, so, upon the date of accomplishment, 12 June, *S-Force* was dissolved and the responsibility for carrying out its initial accomplishments fell to the Allied Military Government.

# ADMINISTRATION
# OF CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICERS

PERSONNEL:

Colonel George T. Johnson, Chief of Division

Major Steven M. Young, Civil Affairs Officer for Appio district

Lt. Col. Frederick C. Yeo, Civil Affairs Officer for Trastevere district

Lt. Col. Ernest G. Petter, Civil Affairs Officer for San Lorenzo district

Lt. Pasquale d'Erasmo, Civil Affairs Officer for Lido, Ostia and Fiumicino areas

Major John B. Gregory, Civil Affairs Officer for Prati district

Capt. Bertram Fielding, Civil Affairs Officer for Parioli district

Major Albert Clinkscales, Civil Affairs Officer for Ludovisi district

Major Curry Carter, Civil Affairs Officer for Nomentano district

Capt. Albert E. P. Secker, Civil Affairs Officer for Macao-Esquilino district

Capt. Lawrence L. Miller, Civil Affairs Officer for Roma Vecchia, Celio and Aventino districts

Capt. Joseph W. Levy, Assistant Chief of Division

For the purpose of policing and detailed administration, the Governatorate of Rome had been divided into ten districts. In each district a Civil Affairs Officer was posted with a Civil Affairs Police officer. These districts are indicated above.

At headquarters Colonel Johnson and Captain Levy were in charge of the Civil Affairs Division.

Soon after daylight on the day of the Allied entry into Rome, officers began to reconnoitre their districts. In the north of Prati district fighting was still in progress. The result of the reconnaisance showed that the city was, generally speaking, in good condition.

To the east of the Governatorate and in the lower reaches of the Tiber the bridges had been demolished. A considerable amount of damage had been done in the Fiumicino and Ostia areas and to a lesser degree at the Lido. To the south of the Appio district a quantity of mines had been sown with a result that farmers were reluctant to begin work.

When district officers had completed their reconnaisance, the work of detailed administration began. The attitude of the people was co-operative but armed Partisan bands were causing public uneasiness. These later surrendered their arms. There was reported to be a food shortage in the Lido, Ostia and Fiumicino area where food sufficient for seven days was dispatched. At Cesano, in the Parioli district, was a refugee center which had been generally supervised by the Vatican authorities. To this camp food for days was sent, followed later by a further five days supply. Elsewhere the food situation though short was supplemented by Allied Military Government soup kitchens directed by the Welfare officer — a most valuable undertaking. A considerable amount of medical and other stores were discovered and reported to the Economics and Supply Division and also to the Public Health Division.

# FINANCE DIVISION

PERSONNEL:

Lieut. Col. Robert B. Menapace, Chief of Division
Wing Comdr. Ernest R. Legh-Jones, Finance Officer of City and Province
Lt. Col. Vivian Smith, in charge of aid to British and American nationals
Major A. J. Baxter, in charge of revenue matters
Major Edward R. Gits, in charge of Allied Financial Agency
Major Sherman L. Anderson, Assistant, Allied Financial Agency.
Capt. Vincent A. Catozella, Assistant to the Senior Finance Officer on banking and financial institutions
Lt. Henry J. Tasca, in charge of investigation of currency, banking, economic and national financial matters.

BANKS AND CURRENCY:

The banks were closed on our arrival in Rome by the issuance of Proclamation No. 4, which also established a moratorium. Because of the important part played by these institutions in the life of community,

the program of preparation of the ground for reopening the banks was given first priority and the Senior Finance Officer devoted the major part of his attention to this task. Balance sheets, on forms prepared in advance, were called for from each bank and these were analyzed by our own officers aided by a corps of inspectors furnished by the *Banca d'Italia*, in whose main office the Finance Division located its headquarters.

As was to be expected, the *Banca d'Italia* (the central bank), and the commercial banks throughout the city — twenty-six in all — had lost cash during the period preceding our arrival. We had foreseen this condition and had brought the following stocks of lire currency with us: 600,000,000 lire from *Banca d'Italia*, Naples, for deposit in *Banca d'Italia*, Rome; 240,000,000 lire from Allied Financial Agency (AFA), Naples, to establish an Allied Financial Agency in Rome. These consignments of currency reached Rome with the Allied Military Government convoy and were deposited in the *Banca d'Italia*, Rome, on the day of our arrival, 5 June 1944.

Analysis of the conditions of the banks revealed the following:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash in banks | Lire | 346,000,000 |
| *Vaglia* and *assegni* (checks) | » | 208,000,000 |
| Sight and Time deposits in *Banca d'Italia* | » | 11,235,000,000 |
| Available credits against securities at *Banca d'Italia* | » | 2,009,000,000 |
| Total available to banks to meet possible demands of depositors | Lire | 13,788,000,000 |
| Liabilities to depositors: | | |
| Deposits at sight | Lire | 8,680,000,000 |
| Deposits on time (due in one month) (*) | » | 320,000,000 |
| Circular checks (*assegni circolari*) | » | 334,000,000 |
| Total deposit and circular check liabilities due in one month | Lire | 3,334,000,000 |

(*) Total time deposits due in six months are 1,930,000,000 lire. The figure taken is one sixth of this amount.

The banks were asked to indicate the amounts of cash they would require from the central bank in order safely to reopen for business.

The total indications were 130,000,000 lire. Thus, to summarize, the banks in Rome were owing to the public on deposits payable in one month, and for circular checks outstanding, a total of L. 9,325,000,000 against which they had cash, collectible checks and funds available at the *Banca d'Italia* totalling Lire 13,804,000,000.

A careful canvass of the banks indicated their complete confidence that they would open with cash on hand and new cash to be obtained from *Banca d'Italia* in the amount of 130,000,000 lire. This amount the *Banca d'Italia* was in position to furnish with ease. The banks and other authorities consulted felt completely confident that people were anxious to deposit funds which they had for some time held in hoard. Such hoarding had been prompted by fear of impositions by the German-Fascist authorities, which had caused many depositors to draw out large sums from the banks. The results obtained since the reopening have amply justified the confidence indicated. The banks were reopened on June 12. On that day, the banks received new deposits in excess by more than Lire 5,000,000 over withdrawals. On the second day, June 13, new deposits exceeded withdrawals by over 4,000,000 lire; on the third day the excess was again over 5,000,000 lire.

General Order No. 2 authorizing the reopening of the banks and other financial institutions was issued on June 12, a week after the closing. This resumption of normal operations after so short an interval (compared with over six weeks in Sicily and four in Naples) was accompanied by every evidence of increased confidence on the part of the people of Rome and created a very favorable impression not only of the strength of its banks, under Allied Military Government supervision, but also of the desire of Allied Military Government to restore at the earliest possible moment the normal activity of its economic life.

In order to strengthen the position of *Banca d'Italia*, the Senior Finance Officer sent an Allied Financial Agency officer and an official of *Banca*

*d'Italia* to Naples to bring back a further 450,000,000 lire for the bank. This cash arrived and was deposited in the *Banca d'Italia*, Rome, on 14 June, 1944.

## BANCA D'ITALIA :

The personnel of the central bank remained at their posts to the extent of about ninety-five percent of normal. This indicated a desire on their part to entrust their fate to Allied Military Government direction. The Governor of the Bank, Vincenzo Azzolini, appeared on the first day and cooperated fully with the Senior Finance Officer, and other officers of the Finance Division. However, on 10 June, after consideration of his status as holder of high office under the Fascist republican regime, it was decided to remove him from his post. He was accordingly put in house arrest, and is still in that status. No discrimination has been made against any of the issues of currency of the *Banca d'Italia*. After many consultations with the Finance Sub-Commission of Allied Control Commission, prior to the coming into Rome, it was decided to allow even the issues bearing the *Banca d'Italia* seal (BI), issued after the German occupation of Rome, to enjoy equal legal tender with other Italian lire currency. The provisions regarding currencies, rate of exchange, etc., are the normal Allied Military Government ones, as set forth in Proclamation No. 2. One new provision is inserted and enforced for the first time, namely the prohibition of Italians holding « blue seal » dollars or British sterling notes. This is intended to break up or prevent a black market in these currencies, such as that which arose in Naples.

## BLOCKED ACCOUNTS :

The standard Allied Military Government procedure regarding blocking of accounts was enforced in Rome. Instructions to the banks required them to block all accounts of German, Fascist and other enemy institutions, and all Fascist officials, ex-office holders, etc. This was fully explained in meetings with the banks; written orders were issued,

and lists of all blocked accounts called for and supplied by all banks. Procedure for unblocking accounts in deserving cases was set up. A list of Allied owned properties and Allied individuals was furnished the banks and they were instructed to block these accounts and report balances to us. Copies of these lists have been furnished to the Property Control Officer.

## ALLIED FINANCIAL AGENCY :

As stated above, a branch of the Allied Financial Agency was set up in Rome in offices turned over to us by the *Banca d'Italia*. An original sum of 240,000,000 lire (Allied Military Lire) was brought in. After a week the Senior Finance Officer dispatched an Allied Financial Agency officer to Naples to bring in a further amount. In addition, an amount of nearly 2,000,000,000 Allied Military lire was delivered to Allied Financial Agency, Rome, by Allied Financial Agency, Naples on 13 June. It is contemplated that still further shipments of Allied Military Lire will be forthcoming from Naples in the near future. Allied Financial Agency has been functioning in Rome from the first days.

## POSTAL SAVINGS, CURRENT ACCOUNTS AND POSTAL SAVINGS BONDS :

Simultaneously with the reopening of the banks, we ordered the financial part of the post offices to resume operations. Thus the postal savings system has been functioning since 12 June, and this is true of the current accounts and the issuance of and repayment of postal savings bonds. So far the post offices have called on us for only 10,000,000 lire to assist them in meeting the demands of the public. It was to be expected that the « poor man's bank » would suffer withdrawals in some volume at the beginning. Provision has been made for the supplying of the funds requested by the Royal Treasury Section of the *Banca d'Italia* for account of the Italian Government, with the *visto* of the *Intendente di Finanza*.

ROYAL MINT:

Inspection was made of the Royal Mint, which was found intact, with its machinery almost entirely in place and in good condition. The chief official reported that they have obout 400 tons of silver on hand which managed to elude the attention of the Germans. They also have a large quantity of bronze, a light alloy of copper. No coinage has been made for some months. A full report of all assets and liabilities was called for, together with a report of the technical status, capacity of production, personnel, etc. The Mint also reported that it holds eighty tons of Yugoslav silver, captured in that country.

IST-CAMBI:

An officer of the division investigated the status of the *Istituto per i Cambi con l'Estero*, the official foreign exchange office of the Government. Most of the personnel and assets had been transferred to the North. An Italian ex-employe was engaged to supply information on the institution and make report as soon as practicable.

PRINTING PLANT AT AQUILA:

The head of the *Banca d'Italia* reported that the Bank's note-printing plant at Aquila was still operating fully on 3 June. He said the bank had delayed again and again in carrying out orders of the Germans that the plant be transferred to the North, on the ground that the plant had to be kept in operation in order to pay the indemnity charged by the German government of 7,500,000,000 lire per month against the Italian Government (raised in January to 10,000,000.000 lire monthly). A report received on 15 June by the Senior Finance Officer from the Finance Officer, Allied Military Government, Eighth Army said that the printing plant at Aquila was destroyed by Allied bombing, and its machinery put completely out of commission.

GERMAN INDEMNITY:

The indemnity charged by the German government, mentioned above, was not paid in full, according to the head of the *Banca d'Italia* who asserted that by « stalling » on note production the Bank succeeded in making payments of only about half the amounts due. Accurate information on this and other currency matters is being developed by the officer in charge of currency matters from the Bank's statistical offices.

ISTITUTO POLIGRAFICO:

This establishment which printed bonds and also currency notes for the Government and the *Banca d'Italia,* was, in part, moved some months ago to the North, to the neighborhood of Milan. The plant still in Rome is being inspected.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE:

The personnel of the Ministry of Finance for the most part moved north. The rest were dismissed and pensioned. At our request two officials of the Ministry of Finance have come from Salerno and have been authorized to do whatever is necessary to ascertain the condition of the Ministry's personnel and to report on the condition of the buildings and contents to the Ministry in Salerno. Without waiting for their arrival, one of our officers made a careful survey of the whole plant and received the reports of some of the ex-officials, which reports he forwarded to Allied Control Commission, Salerno.

GUARDIE DI FINANZA:

By previous arrangements, an officer and eighty-four *militari* of the *Guardie di Finanza* (Government Finance Guards) were assigned to the Finance Division, and were allotted to its various offices as messengers, guards, etc. The rest were assigned to guard the premises of the Ministry of Finance. This was necessitated by the fact that S-Force notified our Headquartes that they were removing their guards.

PUBLIC FINANCES:

(a) The GOVERNATORATE OF ROME. — The Finance Officer for the City established early contact with the financial officials thereof, and requested full information regarding the City's budgets for past and current periods as well as information and details concerning immediate needs for June and July. It was known that the City had been running at a substantial deficit, which the Finance Officer ascertained was 198,000,000 lire for the year 1943, and which was established for the year 1944 at 250,000,000 lire. The Finance Officer was informed that actual results were showing a probable deficit for this year of somewhere 400,000,000 lire.

The immediate needs were outlined as follows for the month of June:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Expenditures for the month of June . . . . | Lire | 127,000,000 |
| Arrears accumulated since January, including salaries of Lire 10,000,000 . . . . . | Lire | 44,000,000 |
| Total . . . . . | Lire | 171,000,000 |
| Less: Income expected for the month | Lire 49,000,000 | |
| Cash on hand . . | Lire 16,000,000 | Lire 65,000,000 |
| Net requested to cover deficit . . . | Lire | 106,000,000 |

It was decided to suspend for the time being the payment of the arrears to the extent of 34,000,000 lire, allowing only the arrears of salaries to be paid. Thus the amount which will be allowed is 72,000,000 lire for June requirements of the City. These funds are to be supplied by the Royal Treasury Section of the *Banca d'Italia*, on order of the Finance Officer, through the *Intendente di Finanza*. Thus the advance will be made through Italian official channels, for account of the Italian Government. The principle that we should avoid as much as possible the use of Allied Military Government funds for financing deficits of Italian government bodies is thus being maintained.

(b) PROVINCE. — On the understanding that the Province outside of Rome might be in our jurisdiction, financially, the Finance Officer took steps to ascertain from the Prefect's office the requirements for the present month. Details were not available, at first but the amount fixed for the needs of the Provincial Administration is about 20,000,000 lire.

(c) The requirements of the State offices and other State bodies will remain somewhat vague until the status of these offices, particularly as to personnel, is determined. The *Intendente di Finanza*, who has charge of these matters, has given the Finance Officer an estimate of 200,000,000 lire for the month of June, and this amount will serve as the best obtainable estimate until more accurate figures can be calculated. The follows method of furnishing funds was established: The *Intendente* will make his requests for specific purposes, and these will be approved by the Finance Officer and the requests will then be submitted to the Treasury Section of the *Banca d'Italia* for payment. The needs of the Province will be handled similarly. The funds will in each case, as with the *Governatorato*, be Italian funds paid over for account of the Italian government.

PUBLIC DEBT:

The *Banca d'Italia* treasury section, which normally pays interest and principal of the Government debt, was instructed to resume normal operations. *Buoni del Tesoro* are to be paid when due, with the exception of those issued in territory of Italy occupied by Germans on June 5. New issuance of *Buoni del Tesoro* is authorized. The Bank informed us that, for the past ten months or so, repayments of such *Buoni* exceded new money received from the sale of *Buoni*. It was evident that the banks and public were not investing willingly in Government obligations, in contrast with our experience in liberated Italy. The Government of Fascist Italy was consequently relying more and more on advances from *Banca d'Italia*. Detailed data of the balance sheet position of the *Banca d'Italia* which disclose the figures of note circulation, advances to the government, etc., were supplied for the end of January. As these do not reveal the current position, more recent

figures will have to be supplied. These have been requested, but have not been supplied to date. Allied Control Comission Finance Sub-Commission officers arrived 15 June. Their task will be to follow through on this and other related matters, which were not of immediate priority during our first ten days of activity.

GENERAL :

It will be seen that the principle of « first things first » was followed in our work, and that the first tasks on the list of priorities were accomplished in record time, i. e. reopening of full operations by *Banca d'Italia,* both the banking and treasury sections, the resumption of Government debt service and issuance of *Buoni del Tesoro,* the handling of the immediate financial problems of the Governatorate and the Province and State bodies.

AID TO BRITISH AND AMERICAN NATIONALS :

An officer was detailed to handle this emergency activity. An amount of 5,000,000 lire was deposited to his credit and forms provided for application by British and American nationals for emergency aid, within the directives laid down by Allied Control Commission.

Eleven advances have been made to date, totalling 46,000 lire. It is anticipated that the number will increase daily. In emergency cases, some discretion has been exercised where strict compliance with the directions has not been possible.

VATICAN :

The Senior Finance Officer visited a financial official of the Vatican, for the purpose of clarifying the financial provisions of Allied Military Government in Italy as they might affect the Vatican, and for the purpose of working out the solution of any difficulties that might arise from

the closing of the banks, and other of our financial provisions in Rome, The official was satisfied with our visit, and promised to inform us through diplomatic channels, as required, if any problems might arise.

SOCIAL INSURANCES:

Under Allied Contrc' Commission directives, the Labor Division is in charge of these institutions, except for the financial requirements. The officers in charge of Labor reported that all social insurance oragnizations were fully functioning and have funds sufficient to carry on for the current month.

COMMERCIAL INSURANCES:

Preliminary discussions have been held with some of the local insurance representatives, but, on the whole, this field has just come up for attention due to the more urgent necessity of meeting other situations.

STOCK EXCHANGE:

The Stock Exchange was ordered to close and remain closed even after the publication of General Order No. 2 which reopened other financial institutions. At the same time the banks were informed that they may deal in Government securities, but must report at the end of each week the volume and range of prices of their transactions in Government obligations.

PROCLAMATIONS:

Proclamation No. 4, mentioned above, was issued by order of General Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, as Commander in Chief of Allied Armies in Italy and Military Governor of Italy. It dealt with the closing of financial Institutions and the establishment of a Moratorium.

Banks were ordered closed until further notice and a Moratorium made immediately effective.

Proclamation No. 2 establishes legal tender currencies and the rates of exchange.

General Order No. 1, issued by the Executive Commissioner of Allied Control Commission, Brigadier Maurice Stanley Lush, enjoins the public to continue to pay lawful taxes and to make all other payments required by law. It however, abrogates the syndicate contributions that had been required by the Fascists.

General Order No. 2, also issued by the Executive Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, terminates the Moratorium put into effect by Proclamation No. 4 and authorizes the banks to reopen for business. Unrestricted access to private safety boxes in banks is authorized, after initial inspection in the presence of an officer representing Allied Military Government.

# LEGAL DIVISION

PERSONNEL:

Maj. Robert C. Hendrickson, Chief of Division
Lt. Col. J. L. Willis, Superior and Summary Court Judge
Maj. W G. Elder, Superior Court Judge
Maj. W D. Stump, Summary Court Judge
Maj. Henry L. Glenn, Deputy Legal Officer
Maj. W D. Stump, Summary Court Judge
Capt. E. V. Falk, Summary Court Judge
Capt. Howell Jones, Superior Court Prosecutor
Capt. Rosario A. Gaziano, Liaison Officer with Italian courts

MISSION:

The mission of the Legal Divion was to provide the city of Rome, as promptly as circumstances would permit, with the legal machinery to establish and maintain that degree of well ordered justice necessary to meet adequately the needs which the successful prosecution of the war require. This mission was divided into the following operations:

1) The publication of the proclamations of Allied Military Government and the orders of the tactical commander.

2) The establishment, as soon as possible, of the necessary courts for the trial of persons arrested and charged with committing offenses against our proclamations and orders. This included the establishment of Summary and Superior Courts for the trial of lesser and intermediate offenses and General Courts for the trial of offenses in which death penalty might be imposed.

3) The establishment of a Prosecutor's office to conduct the prosecution of the more serious cases.

4) The reestablishment of the Italian national courts under the Courts of Appeal in Rome, removing such officials therefrom as we might consider to be either judicially incompetent or politically unsuitable, and to provide the necessary replacement for those removed.

5) The reformation and the reopening of the Italian Military Tribunals.

6) The review of all cases of persons detained as political prisoners prior to our occupation, with the view of ordering their release.

7) A prompt, just, and effective disposition of all cases awaiting trial at the time of occupation.

## PROCLAMATION No. 1

Proclamation No. 1, issued by the authority of General Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, as Commander-in-Chief of Allied Armies in Italy and Military Governor of Italy, is roughly similar in text to that used elsewhere in this country. It is ordered posted as soon as Allied Military Government takes over any town or city.

Printed in parallel texts, in Italian and English, this document describes the establishment of Military Government in occupied territory. It enjoins all persons to respect the authority of the Allies, to continue

with their normal employments, and adds that property rights will be respected.

In detail, the Proclamation lists the offenses that are punishable by death, such as serving the enemy as a spy, bearing arms against the Allied Forces, destroying Allied property, inciting insurrection, looting, etc.; names offenses which are punishable by fine or imprisonment, such as giving false evidence before a military tribunal, remaining out of doors after curfew without permit, taking part in an unauthorized public assembly, etc.

The creation of Allied Military Courts is set forth, namely, Summary or Inferior Military Courts with power to impose sentence up to one year or fine up to 50,000 lire; Superior Military Courts, with power to impose sentence up to ten years; General Military Courts with power to impose any sentence, including the death penalty.

The Proclamation also tells how appeals may be made and that death sentences must be confirmed by a specified officer not below the rank of Brigadier or Brigadier General.

OPERATIONS:

Immediately upon arrival in the city of Rome, liaison was established with the Italian courts through the Ministry of Justice.

Due inquiry disclosed that all the courts, with the exception of the three sections of Court of Cassation, were prepared to function immediately and normally. From our investigations it appeared that the judges in three sections of the Court of Cassation had departed from the city with the retreating Germans. The contacts disclosing this information were made within twelve hours after occupation.

Within twenty-four hours after our occupation, five Summary of Inferior Courts and two Superior Courts were ready to function to dispose of proclamations offenses and violations of Army Orders.

Although none have as yet been constituted, we have been prepared from the moment we entered the city to establish one or more General

Courts. To date there has been neither need nor occasion for them. Following their practice in Naples, the Germans opened the doors of the penal institutions, with the result that many criminals were thrown upon the public. This was clearly an act of wanton ruthlessness, since no military advantages were attained thereby. Through the initiative of the Public Safety Division, and prompt action by all hands concerned, we were able to better the splendid record made in Naples, where approximately half of the serious offenders, so released, were recovered.

Immediately upon learning of the general jail delivery, the *Procuratore del Re* was instructed to rearrest all persons freed by the Germans, who were either (1) awaiting trial on proper charges or (2) serving sentences imposed as a result of convictions on proper charges. There was at once a substantial compliance with this order, and we have every assurance that the lists, which the *Procuratore del Re* has agreed to submit from time to time, will lead to an early fulfillment of this phase of our mission. In this connection it should be noted that the prison records located by the Public Safety Division are proving most helpful in this operation.

Among the activities in the initial stages of our operation, our officers, who are assigned to the division to serve as judges, were busily engaged interviewing civilians for the purpose of obtaining well qualified interpreters and clerks for the courts, and an adequate staff for our administrative operations. As a result of this work, the courts are now fully manned with intelligent and competent staffs, and the Administrative Officers will shortly be operating with efficiency.

Simultaneously with the occupation, a competent officer well grounded in Italian law was placed on duty in the Ministry of Justice to the end that there would be complete coordination between the Ministry and this Division in our efforts to reestablish the Italian Courts and reorganize the Italian Military Tribunals. The work of this officer, Lt. Col. Guy Hannaford, of the Allied Control Commission, was most helpful.

During the eleven days of our occupation many conferences were held, including meetings with representatives of the Ministry of Just-

ice, the President of the Court of Appeals, the *Procuratore Generale*, the *Procuratore del Re*, the *Procuratore Generale Militare* Lt. Gen. Ovidio Ciancarini and others. The were also meeting of the local bar associations at which the *avvocati* were instructed with respect to the proceeding in Allied Military Courts.

From the attendance and enthusiasm at these meeting, it was quite apparent that we may expect the hearty cooperation of the Italian bar in our efforts to maintain a high level of justice.

Due in a large measure to the cooperation we have enjoyed at the hands of the civilian population of this city, this Division concluded its first eleven days of operation more than a week ahead of schedule.

# BLACK MARKET DIVISION

PERSONNEL:

Captain Mathias F. Correa, Chief of Division
First Lieut. Harold B. Lipsius, Assistant
First Lieut. Francis T. Loughran, Assistant

The Black Market Control Division, which for several months functioned efficiently in Naples thereby not only assisting that city but also gaining valuable experience, undertook its work in Rome without delay. It was found that the price of bread on the black market prior to the fall of the city was about 240 lire per kilo. As soon as it became evident that the Allies would capture Rome, the price fell to 100 lire per kilo. There were seemingly two causes for this drop in prices. First, a belief that the Allies would be more successful than the Germans in controlling the black market, and, secondly, a hope that the Allies would bring in a large amount of food, which of course would automatically reduce black market demand.

Members of the Black Market Control Division, operating in civilian clothes in some instances, are already making good headway in their difficult but important task. Strong representations have been made to military authoritites to safeguard stocks of food, including tobacco. The lesson learned in Naples is being stressed; namely, that the principal source of the black market was stolen stores belonging to the Allied Nations.

From the beginning, the Division has regarded as its primary mission the protection of Army stores and supplies imported by Allied Military Government for the civilian population by keeping them out of the black market. In pursuance of this objective, immediately that the specially trained group of *Guardie di Finanza* were available, they were assigned to make investigations on a city wide basis to determine whether there were any diversion of such supplies to the black market. In addition to these general investigations, the first distribution of bread, made from Allied Military Government flour, was carefully followed. This was done by a spot check of a substantial number of the 500 bakeries through which the distribution was made. It is gratifying to report that no important irregularities were found. This practice is continuing in that spot checks are being made by the Division from time to time on the distribution of imported stuffs.

While the primary function of this Division is as stated, it is also a most important part of the mission of the Division to prevent black markets in any kind of essential commodities and especially essential foodstuffs. As yet, no prices have been fixed by the Allied Control Commission for essential foods. Accordingly, the Division has devoted its attention to an examination of existing supply and distribution systems for the purpose of ascertaining how control of prices can be exercised most effectively when prices are fixed. In this connection, considerable study has been made of the sources of supply and the amounts presently available and likely to become available in the near future. The Division has also assisted the Economics and Supply Division in obtaining information and recommendations on the basis of which prices for essential commodities may be fixed. In this phase of its work the Division has been in touch with the *Confederazione dei Commercianti* (formerly a Fascist Confederation, now in process of reorganization and defascistization), the *Consorzio Laziale Produttori Latte*, and other similar organizations.

The Division's activity in connection with the last mentioned organizations has taken the form of conferences with the heads of these organizations and representative members. Thus the Merchants' Association has submitted, at the request of this division, statements based upon their records and reports of existing stocks of foodstuffs in

Rome. These statements have been furnished to the Economics and Supply Division. The Milk Producers Association, after conferences with this Division, has submitted a plan for an accurate inventory of sources of supply. This Division, in conjunction with the Economics and Supply Division, is arranging for this plan to be carried out. Another organization contacted is the *Confederazione degli Agricoltori*. A proposed price list for fruits and vegetables submitted to this Division by Economics and Supply has been checked and approved by this organization. The Division has also recommended that the sale of fresh fruits and vegetables by producers in the immediate vicinity of the city be prohibited and that they be required to bring all these products into the established markets.

The problem of civilian restaurants as a source of incentive and opportunity for black market operation has given the Division considerable concern. One of oru earliest tasks was to ascertain the facts concerning the operation of restaurants in the city of Rome. This has been done by obtaining information and recommendations from the Restaurant Proprietors Association through the Confederation of Merchants, and by direct observation by the Division's investigative force. It is felt that this is one of the most important phases of the activity of the Division to date as it hits at a major source of black market operation in essential foods.

On the enforcement side, the Division has caused widespread publicity to be given to the price-posting provisions of Order No. 2, and is engaged in an enforcement campaign. To aid in this, as well as the other efforts of the Division, a complaint office has been established easily accessible to the public and all complaints are promptly investigated. Publicity has been given to the existence and location of this office in the press and through the Psychological Warfare Branch sound trucks, and an increasing number of complaints is being received daily. There is every indication that the people of Rome are anxious to cooperate in eliminating the black market and welcome the establishment of an office to which they can bring their complaints with the assurance of prompt action.

In general, reinforcement during these first ten days has been confined to the price-posting regulations and to guarding the distribution

of bread made from Allied Military Government flour. Enforcement activity as to other commodities has not yet been feasible because supply is extremely small and prices have not as yet been fixed. In preparation, however, for greatly expanded operations the Division has made contact with the Italian enforcement agencies whose principal action is the enforcement of prices and rationing laws. These include the *Servizio Quarto di Ispezione* of the *Annona* and the *Servizio Disciplina Annonaria* of the *Prefettura*. These agencies are continuing their normal function from this Division.

The Division is constantly using every means available to obtain information concerning the current market situation. This includes the employment of women investigators who are housewives and as such are able to ascertain what foods are available and at what price to the average consumer. A daily record of these prices is maintained at the main office of the Division.

The Black Market Division was of the opinion that all civilian restaurants in Rome should be placed off limits to Allied personnel. This measure was taken in Naples as a means of conserving the limited food supply for the use of those who, unlike the troops, have no other source. The Commanding General of the Rome Area Command felt that such a measure for the present involved serious enforcement problems and serious consideration should be given before action is taken.

This Division made a further investigation which brought forth the following facts:

*a*) Restaurants (including hotels and pensions) in Rome normally serve an average of 120,000 meals daily to the civilians.

*b*) The influx of Allied troops into Rome has caused the number of meals served to increase to upwards of 350,000 daily.

*c*) Prices which, prior to the liberation of Rome, ranged roughly from 50 to 130 lire for an average meal, have increased to roughly 200 to 600 lire for the same meal.

*d*) Many restaurants serve military personnel exclusively because of the higher prices which they are willing and able to pay.

e) Supplies, especially of fresh fruits, vegetables, meat and daily products are extremely limited and such supplies as do exist are diverted almost in their entirety to the restaurants because of the higher prices they are able to pay. As a result, practicaly none of these commodities are available currently on the general market.

*f)* These facts are widely known among the civilian population and are causing unrest and discontent.

On the basis of this information the Division recommended on 15 June that all restaurants be placed off limits to the troops except those operated by the military forces.. The officer in charge feels very stronaly that to allow these restaurants for troops affords the strongest possible incentive and opportunity for a large scale black market for essential food supplies. He recommended that prohibition not apply to restaurants maintained for the exclusive use of military personnel.

The Division recommended that all civilian restaurants be placed off limits to all military personnel; that all such restaurants be posted with prominently displayed « OFF LIMITS » signs and that the ban be otherwise strictly enforced.

It is suggested that enforcement of the proposal herein set forth might be aided by the designation of a suitable number of restaurants for the exclusive use of military personnel. Such establishments should be supplied through other than normal civilian channels and would be subject to rigid price control.

# PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

PERSONNEL:

Lt. Col. John R. Pollock, Chief of Division
Maj. Alfred W. Battersby, Deputy Chief of Division
Major A. C. Saunders, Executive Officer
Maj. William E. Collins, Chief, Rome Section I
Maj. Henry S. Harris, Chief, Rome Section II
Capt. A. E. Baker, Police Officer of Macao-Esquilino
Captain A. J. Brown, Chief, Fire Brigade Station
Capt. R. M. Feeman, Prison Officer
Capt. Sam B. Gilreath, Legal Prosecution Officer
Capt. Thomas W. M. Greenhill, Police Officer, Roma Vecchia
Capt. Lonbon L. Mitchell, Officer in Charge of Carabinieri
Capt. Leslie A. Tompkins, Police Officer, Celio-Aventino
Lt E. D. Arndt, Police Officer Parioli
Lt. John W. Atkinson, Staff Officer
Lt. George M. Clegg, Police Officer Appio
Lt. John G. Davenport, Police Officer Nomentano

Lt. Clarence L. Farber, Police Officer Trastevere
Lt. D. J. Hopkins, Police Officer Ludovisi
Lt. George E. Lee, Police Officer Prati
Lt. Norman N. Mackenzie, Staff Officer
Lt. A P. Shaw, Police Officer San Lorenzo
Lt. William L. Wilson, Adjutant
Lt. Albert Mark, Communications Officer.

## CARABINIERI FOR ROME:

The preparation of our plans for Rome government had hardy begun when it was learned that the Germans had abolished the *Carabinieri*, the well-know and highly efficient corps of military police who serve in a special capacity as civil police. We were told that this was done because the enemy could not control a body of men whose loyalty had been so long known and well proven. Since the notorious *P. A. I.* (*Polizia Africa Italiana*), a group created by the Fascists originally for service in the colonies but later operating in Italy, was being used as a substitute, it became all the more necessary that we give immediate consideration to this. It was decided to take into Rome a group of selected *Carabinieri* supplemented by Finance Guards, another highly respected group of military police. This project receiving the approval of higher authority, camps were established in Sardinia and on the mainland, where the men were equipped and schooled. The *Carabinieri* were trained by *nuclei* on the basis of their future assignments in Rome. Thus both officers and men, as well as the Allied police officers in charge of them, gave consideration to the local needs in the several quarters of the city. An immense amount of thought and work went into this phase of our preparation, but both were justified when we found how effective these loyal Italian officers and men were when faced with their great task. The people of Rome were pleased at the return of the *Carabinieri* whom they had known and trusted for generations. The *Carabinieri* were all the more needed as we knew we would have to cope with bands of armed civilians in the city, many being the very men the Allies had secretly assisted in advance of our arrival.

In order to round up all police already within Rome, as well as those who were operating as such, either in uniform or plain clothes, the following notice, in Italian and English, was posted immediately on our arrival :

NOTICE TO ALL POLICE IN THE CITY OF ROME

« 1. All members of the *Carabinieri,* Public Security Agents, *Metropolitani, Polizia Africa Italiana, Guardie di Finanza,* Forest Police, Railway Police and other agencies who have been performing any form of police duty in the city of Rome prior to occupation by the Allied Forces will report immediately to their respective Headquarters and await orders of the Allied Military Government.

« 2. They will not continue duty until authorized by the Allied Military Government.

EDGAR ERSKINE HUME

Brigadier General, General Staff Corps, U. S. Army.
Senior Civil Affairs Officer ».

GENERAL SITUATION ON OUR ARRIVAL :

The police scheme organized for Rome during the planning stage has functioned efficiently since Allied forces entered the City. The bringing into the city of Rome of a special police force of three thousand men assisted materially in maintaining order during the initial period, for there existed at the time of the Allied entry into Rome, one thousand two hundred and fifty members of the *Polizia Africa Italiana,* an avowedly Fascist police force which was well uniformed and well armed. As will be reported later in more detail, this potential menace to the security of the Allied troops was disbanded and its commanding officer surrendered without any show of resistance or force.

The removal of police authority from large groups of armed civilian political police, organized by the Partisans underground to take over the government following the German flight, was effected with but

slight interference, due to the force brought into the city by Allied Military Government.

Unfortunately military police were not available for service in the city during the initial period, and the entire weight of responsibility, for guarding 1200 places of special importance (embassies, legations, churches, historic monuments, collection of fine arts, public utilities, etc.) fell upon the imported police force, plus small elements of civil forces. It is hoped that complete integration of the five separate police forces may be effected within the earliest time possible. Each entity has been jealous of its own prerogatives, and limitations set upon the duties of each body by the Fascist Gorvernment have prevented close collaboration.

The fault does rest not wich the motive of the individuals commanding officer or this organization, but with the foundation of the Italian police wherein bribery, corruption and political intrigue were all too common.

## PUBLIC ORDER:

The state of public order since the day of liberation has been uniformly good, and the friendliness and cooperation of the people have been of material aid to the police officers entrusted with maintaining security and order.

Almost without exception the curfew orders (10 p. m. to 5 p. m.) have been obeyed, and the surrender of the fire-arms has progressed satisfactorily.

The shops continue to re-open, and are crowded with Allied soldiers desirous of purchasing souvenirs.

The only resistance to work of the police officers was experienced in the first two days, when several officers were fired upon and one lieutenant of the *Guardie di Finanza* killed.

Only one obstacle stands in the way of complete public order, and that is a certain lack of discipline in troops visiting the city.

POLICE SERVICES:

The importing of a specially trained police force with the Fifth Army was one of the greatest factors in the maintenance of order and coordination of other police organizations, both clandestine and recognized, which existed prior to 5 June. The Carabinieri and Finance Guards had been carefully trained with a view toward their assuming certain special duties upon their entry into the city so that possible chaos was avoided entirely.

According to survey made on 5 June 1944, and on several days following the police situation in the city of Rome was as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Public Security Agents (*Questurini*) | 5,000 | uniformed |
| *Metropolitani* (Traffic and general police) | 6,000 | uniformed |
| Public Security Agents (*Questurini*) | 500 | in civilian clothes |
| *Carabinieri* (Central Rome) | | none |
| (Outside Rome) | | very few in service |
| Finance Guards | 3,500 | uniformed |
| *Polizia Africa Italiana* | 1,200 | in new uniforms |
| Total (not including partisans) | 16,700 | |

The most difficult and yet most urgent task in reorganizing the various city police forces consisted in investigating virtually every member of of every separate organization. Although some 20,000 persons were involved, the Public Safety staff began work immediately. Over 3,000 Carabinieri some of whom arrived in Rome after the liberation, plus others who came out of hiding, were examined and immediately equipped and assigned posts. The *Polizia Africa Italiana* was disbanded in the early days of the Allied occupation, and the commanding officer, General Presti, was removed from office and placed under house arrest.

The disbanding of the *Polizia Africa Italiana* and the complete surrendering of all uniforms, equipment and arms, was effected within six hours of the first interview between General Presti and the chief of the Allied Military Government Public Safety Division.

A problem in completing unity in the Carabinieri forces presented itself on 6 June 1944, when General Angelo Cerica reported to Allied officers, saying that he had been hiding in the hills and that he was the senior Carabinieri officer in Italy. He attempted to take control of the Carabinieri in the city, interfering greatly with Colonel Perinetti, the officer who led the Carabinieri into the city on D-Day. General Cerica was told that he had not been appointed by the Allied officers and had no control whatever over the Carabinieri in Rome.

The highest chief of the civil police force, Inspector General Coletti, was removed from office for security reasons, and over two hundred members of the civil force were removed at once.

On 11 June 1914, 300 Finance guards arrived at Anzio from Sardinia, and were placed on immediate duty to guard the coastline of the *Governatorato*, prevent civilians from leaving the city, and guard civilians from the mined area at the Lido di Roma.

Over 1,000 *Metropolitani* were expelled during the first two weeks in Rome.

At the present time, there are 20,000 police agents operating in the city, of which 13,000 still remain to be completely investigated. Those who have not been investigated are under close enough surveilance by trusted officials to be of no danger to security. In the meanwhile, Public Safety officers are working day and night questioning those who have not been thoroughly investigated.

PROCLAMATIONS:

One of the first duties of Military Government police officers was the posting of proclamations and general orders concerning violations of Allied Military Government regulations for military government. The following proclamations were posted on the first day:

Proclamation 1, 2, 3, and 4
Notices No. 1, 2, and 3
General Order No. 1

Order relating to Motor Vehicles
Order relating to Blackou
Order relating to Control of Aliens
Order establishing Maximum Prices

Other proclamations, such as those reopening of banks and postal institutions, were posted on succeeding days of the Allied occupation.

The Proclamations above mentioned were posted by order General Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, Commander-in-Chief of Allied Armies in Italy and Military Governor of Italy. The term « Proclamation » is restricted by Allied Military Government to documents bearing the signature, or issued on order of the Commander-in-Chief.

Proclamation No. 1 is described on page 30, and gives the public a general statement of the nature of Allied Military Government. Proclamation No. 2 deals with Property Control. (See page 111. Proclamation No. 4 has to do with the closing of the banks and the moratorium. (See page 28).

Proclamation No. 3 is concerned with general police and security regulations. Among its provisions are those governing private radio sets; the declaration of photographic apparatus and supplies; the regulation of newspapers and printed matter; the use of the Italian flag and anthem; the requiring of permission for holding meetings and assemblies; black-out regulations, etc.

Notice No. 1, issued by Lieutenant-General Sir Noel Mason Macfarlane, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, directs the public to surrender arms, ammunition, weapons and radio sending sets. It likewise requires that all enemy stores be turned in.

Notice No. 2, also issued by the Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, directs that the curfew begin at the hour of sunset and that no persons leave the shore. It is presumed that this notice was designed for use in coastal towns as there is no shore in Rome save the banks of the Tiber.

Notice No. 3, issued by the Senior Civil Affairs Officer, Fifth Army, in accordance with directives received from Allied Control Commis-

sion, is on the subject of « Declaration of Radio Receiving Sets, Cameras, Telescopes, Binoculars and Accessories ». The text is :

«I , Edgar Erskine Hume, Brigadier General, General Staff Corps, United States Army, Senior Civil Affairs Officers, Fifth Army, by virtue of the authority in me vested, hereby order as follows :

« Every person owning or having in his possession any radio or wireless receiving set or equipment, or any parts, accessories, or material used in connection with wireless reception, or any private telephone wire or telegraph wire, or any carrier pigeon, or any camera, or photographic supplies, or any telescope or binoculars located in the *Governatorato* of Rome shall within one week after the date of publication hereof, declare the same at the office of the *Questura* or to the *Carabinieri Reali.*

EDGAR ERSKINE HUME

Brigadier General, G. S. C., U. S. Army
Senior Civil Affairs Officer, Fifth Army ».

General Order No. 1 concerns taxes and public money. (See page 28). The text of the Order relating to Motor Vehicles, prepared by the Transportation, Communications and Utilities Division, is :

## ORDER RELATING TO MOTOR VEHICLES
in the *Governatorato* of Rome

« I, Brigadier General Edgar Erskine Hume, General Staff Corps, U. S. Army, Senior Civil Affairs Officers of Allied Military Government Fifth Army, hereby order as follows :

### Article I
*Registration of motor vehicles, parts and accessories*

« All persons who own or possess motor vehicles or any motor vehicle parts or accessories, including petroleum products within the *Governatorato* of Rome shall register the same forthwith at one of the VEHICLE

REGISTRATION CENTERS, the address of which may be obtained from any *Carabiniere* or the Military Police.

Article II

*Motor vehicles to be driven to a registration center*

« 1. After registration pursuant to the provisions of Article I and within one week after the publication hereof, all motor vehicles which are capable of being operated shall be driven to one of such Vehicle Registration Centers. All persons delivering such vehicles to a registration center will receive a signed document acknowledging receipt of the vehicle so delivered.

« 2. Except for the purpose of this article no person shall otherwise operate a motor vehicle without first obtaining the permit required under Article III of this order.

« 3. In the event the owner of any vehicle is without sufficient fuel to drive his vehicle to a registration center pursunat to this article, he shall clearly indicate that fact at the time of making registration in compliance with the terms of Article I hereof, in order that appropriate arrangements may be made through the issuance of special permits or otherwise to effect prompt delivery of the vehicle.

Article III

*Permits to use motor vehicles*

« 1. Applications may be made by or on behalf of the owner of a motor vehicle for a permit to use the same.

« 2. It the application for a permit be granted, the vehicle will be marked with the registration number and an official sticker will be affixed to the windshield.

Article IV

*Petroleum products*

« Authorization to purchase fuel and other petroleum products sufficient for the operation of licensed vehicles for specific purposes will be grant-



364241
OCT 3 '44

ed and ration coupons issued therefor. In every instance the authorization shall specify the particular purpose of issue and the period of validity. Petroleum products may be purchased only at stations of the *Comitato Italiano Petroli*.

Article V

*Removal of motor vehicle parts*

« The removal of any part or accessory belonging to or used in the operation of a motor vehicle which shall render the vehicle incapable of functioning, or impair its safe and efficient operation, is forbidden.

Article VI

*Requisitioning*

« All requisitions of motor vehicles or parts or accessories thereof including any fuel and petroleum products shall be made only under authority of the Fifth Army and any requisition undertaken without such authority or without delivery of the prescribed requisition form shall be immediately reported to one of the Registration Centers.

Article VII

*Penalties*

« Any person violating any of the provisions of this order shall, on conviction by an Allied Military Court, be liable to imprisonment and fine, and any motor vehicle, motor vehicle parts, accessories, or petroleum products concerned, shall be subject to forfeiture.

Article VIII

« This Order will become effective in the *Governatorato* of Rome on the date of its first publication therein.

EDGAR ERSKINE HUME,

Brigadier Generale, G. S. C., Senior Civil Affairs Officer,
Allied Military Government, Fifth Army. »

The text of the Order relating to blackouts is as follows :

## ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

### ORDER

*Relating to Blackouts in the Governatorato of Rome*

« I, Brigadier General Edgar Erskine Hume, General Staff Corps, U. S. Army, Senior Civil Affairs Officer, Fifth Army, bereby order as follows :

« 1. A TOTAL BLACKOUT will be observed during the hours of darkness, except on vehicls of civilians authorized to circulate after Curfew. With respect to such vehicles all headlights will be blackened out by one of the following methods :

« a) Painting face of lens black with paint removed to make a crescent-topped slit 2 inches long and 1/2 inch high with top of slit 1 inch below center line of lens.

« b) Painting upper half of lens black and lower half blue. Sidelights to be painted over with black paint and paint removed to leave an aperture not exceeding 1 inch in diameter).

« 2. Any person responsable for illumination in any house, building, or installation which shall be visible from the outside, or for illumination in the open (other than on vehicles as aforesaid), shall, on conviction by an Allied Military Court, be subject to such punishment as such Court may impose.

EDGAR ERSKINE HUME

Brigadier General, General Staff Corps, U. S. Army
Senior Civil Affairs Officer, Fifth Army. »

The text of the order pertaining to the control of aliens is given on page 64.

The text of the order establishing maximum prices is given on page 90.

## POLITICAL PARTISANS:

Upon arrival in Rome, Allied Military Government police officers found an unexpected problem in dealing with the voluntary unpaid police force recruited by the various underground political parties and allegedly numbering 17,000 members. Members of the six political parties (Communists, Socialists, Labor, Democrats, Liberals, Actionists and Christian Democrats) had been armed by the Allies so as to be in a position to offer guerrilla resistance to the German troops. Although it was unanimously recognized that such a police force had been of great value as a harassing agent, prior to the Allied entry, the existence of a loosely organized armed body was of danger to public security. The leaders of the various political parties were authorized to wear red, white and green armbands, bearing the word *Polizia;* to carry weapons of all kinds; and to use force against Fascists. It was natural that abuses of such authority were unavoidable, and that no competent central agent existed who would exercise control over the entire organization.

With those facts in mind, authority was given to the chief of the Public Safety Division to order the disbandment of the Partisan police force and the surrender of all firearms and ammunition. The leaders of the parties were called into conference with Allied police officers, who explained to them the reinstallation of the *Carabinieri* and the existence of a well-organized Allied Military Government police force to maintain public order.

Good cooperation was manifested by most of the political parties, but on June 6, 1944, reports came to Allied Military Government police headquarters that the Communists were refusing to surrender their arms or disband their separate force. The headquarters of the Communist Party was raided that afternoon and forty firearms, a quantity of ammution and some « red devils » (hand grenades) were confiscated.

After news of the raid on Communist headquarters was received by the other parties, Allied police officers found the other five were ready to respond quickly and surrender any additional arms they had retained for their own use.

Several days following publication of the order disbanding the political police bodies, it was discovered that a few extremists, hiding under the cloak of the Partisans, had been armed to the teeth and, complete with political armbands and police indentity cards, were preparing to avenge old scores and set up a reign of terror against any Fascists or personal enemies. It is believed that swift action on the part of the Allied police prevented actual terror and unnecessary bloodshed.

## AIR RAID PROTECTION AND FIRE-FIGHTING ORGANIZATIONS:

The fortunate absence of actual military operations in the city of Rome facilitated the investigation of the Air Raid Protection and Fire Department units by Allied Military Government police.

Several fire engines had been taken by the Germans, but the Allied Military Government unit of nine engines and pumps came into the city from Naples at 6 a. m. on the day of entry. Two Rome fire brigade officers were arrested on 11 June 1944 for allegedly having attempted to contact enemy agents, but no other incidents were reported.

Differing from similar organizations in the United States and Great Britain, the Rome air raid protection organization (numbering 1,200 men) was heavily armed. The Chief of Public Safety saw the leader of the *Unione Nazionale Protezione Antiaerea* (Italy's Air Raid Protection) who was ordered to surrender all firearms. This was done without incident.

The air raid alarm system is being coordinated and is already in operation.

## FASCIST ARRESTS:

Police agents were well equipped with lists of Fascists known to be in Rome, and Allied Military Government police, in cooperation with the Counter-Intelligence Corps of the S-Force, immediately proceeded to the homes of the Fascists and either removed them to confinement or placed them under house arrest.

On 10 June 1944, Dr. Vincenzo Azzolini, Governor of the Bank of Italy, and over two-hundred Fascist or Nazi sympathizers, all a potential menace to security, were arrested or held for questioning.

Removal from political office of Fascists who do not present an actual security menace has been handled through other channels than the Military Government police (see Intelligence Division).

On. 14 June 1944, one hundred and-fifty-five members of the *Milizia Volontaria Sicurezza Nazionale* (Fascist militia) including generals, lieutenant generals, consuls, senators, centurions and other personnel, were arrested.

As was expected by the Allies, the retreating German troops opened the three Rome prisons and released sixteen hundred civil prisoners. To date almost one half of the prisoners have been captured and reincarcerated.

## RELATIONS WITH THE VATICAN CITY:

Although it was never contemplated that there would be any willful violation of the neutrality of the Vatican City, it was nevertheless to be expected that some curious and uninformed soldiers would enter the neutral zone without permission.

With that possibility in mind, Public Safety officials in the early days placed *Carabinieri* guards about the perimeter of the Vatican City, and posted placards explaining the unique position occupied by the Vatican.

Only seven days after the Allied entry into the city of Rome, His Holiness the Pope left the precincts of the Vatican to visit the Church of Saint Ignatius where he was acclaimed by a large crowd. He had not been outside his own domain for nearly a year.

## REGISTRY OF ENEMY NATIONALS:

In a city only recently evacuated by enemy troops, it was immediately necessary to rush measures to register all enemy nationals resident in

the area. In accordance with orders in the proclamations, therefore, over three hundred German nationals have registered with the Allied Military Government Public Safety Division. Most of them have been living in Rome for some years, and at present do not cause great concern, although plain clothes *Carabinieri* have been assigned to keep them under surveillance (See, also, page 64).

During the first few days, numbers of German soldiers voluntarily reported to Allied Military Government police officers. German wounded in Rome hospitals have been guarded by the *Carabinieri*.

## CONFISCATION OF FIREARMS:

The following numbers of firearms, weapons, explosives, ammunition, etc., have been surrendered by the public in accordance with Allied Military Government directives:

| | |
|---|---|
| Weapons | 180 |
| Rifles | 1,745 |
| Revolvers | 570 |
| Sporting guns | 210 |
| Hand grenades | 2,500 |
| Ammunition (rounds) | 75,000 |
| Explosives | varied |

The above figures do not include vast quantities of German and Italian military weapons and explosives, and arms found at various dumps and turned over to military authorities.

## DISCIPLINE OF TROOPS:

While discipline of troops is the responsibility of the military command, many of the results of lack of discipline have been brought to the attention of the Allied Military Government police by civilians who allegedly have suffered from such breaches of discipline.

The hysterically joyful reception of the soldiers by the Roman popula-

tion led to excesses in celebration which actually endangered persons who attempted to interfere with the soldiers' pleasures or who inadvertently were « in the way ». The large quantity of liquor in the bars and restaurants was seized upon by the celebrating troops who often did not exercise restraint in their drinking.

Daily examples of breaches in discipline have been brought to the attention of Military Government Police Officers by civilians seeking restoration of their property or payment for damages. Such cases have been turned over to the Military Police and the Provost Marshal of the Rome Area Command.

To prevent excessive drinking, Allied Military Government police set hours of sale for intoxicants from 11 a. m. to 1 p.m. and from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. as a temporary measure.

# INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

PERSONNEL:

Lt. Col. Henry T. Rowell, Intelligence Officer.

MISSION.

The Intelligence division gave its early attention to the arrest and incarceration of all the officers of the Fascist Militia who could be found in Rome. Arrests were made by Military Police—Italian and American—and the accused are being held for future trial by the Italian Government.

At approximately the same time this Division studied the records of persons considered dangerous to public security and reported them, in appropriate cases, to the Counter Intelligence Corps for action. The lists of *Squadristi* and *Marcia su Roma* Fascists who held positions under the *Governatorato* were prepared during the first two or three days (see below).

The political and personal backgrounds of certain office-holders have been studied and the information supplied to the several divisions of Allied Military Government of Rome. Particular attention was paid to members of the six political parties nominated for the *Giunta* of Rome. Information has been collected, some of which was obtained in cooper-

ation with the Psychological Warfare Branch, concerning the reaction of the population of Rome to the various orders issued by Allied Military Government or by the Rome Area Command

In making decisions pertaining to the removal from office of Fascist officials, no absolute rule of thumb could be used. The administrative letter issued by the Allied Control Commission, stating categorically that a certain class of office-bearers should be arrested and sent to Salerno for trial, a second class arrested and held in Rome, and a third class merely removed from office, was not practicable in its entirety. One person who would under that directive have been removed and sent to Salerno for trial, went there, as a matter of fact, as a cabinet minister.

For this reason every care was exercised in deciding which officials should be removed at first. It was, of course, obvious that to remove certain ones while leaving others, would give to our policy an appearance of inconsistency in the public eye. Nevertheless, a start had to be made before a complete list could be compiled.

Prior to our arrival, General Bencivenga had removed some officials but as his order actually appeared only after we had arrived it was not considered binding by the Italians themselves, and some of the individuals in question had either not left their offices or had returned. As it happened, every person who had been removed by General Bencivenga was also on our own list of those to be put out of office.

In consideration of this very delicate matter, it is always hard to know where to draw the line. It is difficult to define a Fascist satisfactorily. It is, of course, easy to place in that category the active leaders of the Fascist Party, past and present, as well as persons whose connections with Fascism brought them office and profit. Particularly easy is it to mark for removal the well-known type of Fascist who, with comparatively little ability or training, holds an office of importance, to which a generous salary is attached. At the other extreme there is the person who was a member of the Fascist Party only because it was a prerequisite to his continuing even in a minor office, or to enable him to draw a pension. Many such persons joined the party only comparatively recently. It has not been our policy to remove such persons from office solely on the basis of Fascist membership. Between these two extremes

there is the great bulk of the Italian functionaries, office-bearers and others having official position. To decide, solely on the basis of Fascist background, all exclusion from office, is an exceedingly difficult undertaking.

In the ten days of the Fifth Army's Allied Military Government of Rome, much of the time was necessarily spent in examining the records of the persons holding offices under the *Governatorato* of Rome. We did not consider it any part of our direct function to concern ourselves with the removal from office of persons employed by the Central Government, although the line was not always easy to draw as some persons held dual office. Moreover, we always had the duty of watching, insofar as we could, certain office-bearers who, though not employed in the *Governatorato*, were yet of interest to the Allied Governments because of their personal importance or past records. We had the good fortune to find a copy of the list of officials of the *Governatorato*, with annotations brought to date, from which the Fascist record, if any, of each person were obtained.

The list that follows is the first compiled by our Intelligence Division and was carefully checked by Mr. Reber and Mr. Caccia, respectively American and British political advisors of the Allied Control Commission who were attached to us temporarily. We likewise went over the list with Prince Doria Pamphilj, immediately on his accepting our appointment as *Sindaco* of Rome. He offered no objection to the removal of any of the persons below named, but at the time of the rendition of this report, had not yet completed an additional list of individuals who, in his opinion, should be removed. That list is promised for the next few days. Prince Doria's position is such that his recommendations will be most valuable.

One type of individual mentioned in our preliminary report as being difficult to classify is still with us. He is the person who, having been an active Fascist, ran away during the first days after Mussolini's downfall, but who, for one reason or another, did not immediately return after the founding of the so-called Fascist Republic. He returns now to claim our consideration as one who suffered from the Fascist cause.

The following is the list of persons removed by us, thus far :

| | |
|---|---|
| Grade VI. | Gino Di Scafi, Director of Division II in the *Governatorato* (A *Squadrista*).<br>Vincenzo Azzolini, Governor of the Bank of Rome. (High Official of the Fascist Party). |
| Grade V. | Ermanno Rizzo. Secretary. (Participator in the March on Rome).<br>Vittorio Zampino. Secretary. (A *Squadrista* who also partipated in the March on Rome).<br>Franco Saini. Chief Engineer. (A *Squadrista*).<br>Salvatore Collari. Physician. (A *Squadrista*).<br>Alessandro Palladini. Physician. (A *Squadrista*). |
| Grades V., VI. | Luigi Cochetto. Medico Condotto. (A *Squadrista*). |
| and VII. | Vito Ricotti. Medico Condotto. (A *Squadrista* who also participated in the March on Rome).<br>Luciano Floridi. Medico Condotto. (A *Squadrista*). who also partecipated in the March on Rome).<br>Goffredo Caproelli. Medico Condotto. (A *Squadrista*).<br>Giovanni Tortora. Medico Condotto. (A *Squadrista*).<br>Cesare Ciuffolini. Medico Condotto. (A *Squadrista*). |
| Grade VI. | Liberato Molaioli. Administration Officer. (Participator in the March on Rome).<br>Giacomo Maccagno. Engineer. (Partitcipator in the March on Rome).<br>Ettore Thermes. Engineer. (Participator in the March on Rome.<br>Manfredo De Gennaro. Engineer. (Participator in the March on Rome).<br>Raffaele Rocchi. Geometer, first class. (Participator in the March on Rome).<br>Antonio Macri. Physician. (A *Squadrista* who also participated in the March on Rome).<br>Giuseppe Anselmi. Sanitary Deputy. (A *Squadrista*).<br>Emanuele Campagna. Principal Official. (A *Squadrista* who participated also in the March on Rome). |

Grade VII.

Albino Di Tolomei. Secretary, second class. (A *Squadrista*).

Dario Pelu. Secretary, second class. (A *Squadrista* who also participated in the March on Rome).

Emilio Carreras. Administration Officer. (Participator in the March on Rome).

Serafino Carrescia. Administration Officer. (A *Squadrista* who also participated in the March on Rome).

Sesifredo Olivieri. Geometer, second class. (A *Squadrista* who also articipated in the March on Rome).

Arduino Tommassini Mattiucci. Physician. (A *Squadrista* who also participated in the March on Rome).

Pietro Siccardi. Official. (Participator in the March on Rome).

Sante La Rosa. Official. (Participator in the March on Rome).

Giulio Brenna. Official. (Participation in the March on Rome).

Grade VIII.

Vincenzo Vizioli. Secretary, third class. (A *Squadrista* who also participated in the March on Rome).

Ermanno Lapiparo. Secretary, third class. (A *Squadrista*l.

Walfrido Cuneo. Engineer. (Participator in the March on Rome).

Alessandro Colantonio. Engineer. (Participator in the March on Rome).

Galliano Boffi. Geometer. Participator in the March on Rome).

Edoardo Pasquali. Geometer. (A *Squadrista* who also participated in the March on Rome).

Beniamino Parravano. Geometer. (A *Squadrista* who also participated in the March on Rome).

Elio De Bruyn. Official. (A *Squadrista* who also participated in the March on Rome)

Luigi Fede, Official. Participator in the March on Rome).

Grade IX.

Raffaele Bernaschi. Archivist. (A *Squadrista* who participated in the March on Rome).

Manfredo Solari. Archivist. (A *Squadrista* who also participated in the March on Rome).

Armando Cecconi. Archivist. (Participator in the March on Rome).

Attilio Silvetti. Archivist. (Participator in the March on Rome).

Amedeo Stocchi. Archivist. (Participator in the March on Rome).

Francesco Montechiari. Archivist. (Participator in the March on Rome).

Fernando Mori. Archivist. (A *Squadrista*).

Antonio Bellesi. Archivist. (A *Squadrista* who also participated in the March on Rome).

Michele Corleti. Archivist. (A *Squadrista* who also participated in the March on Rome).

Renato Ranaldi. Archivist. (A *Squadrista* who also participated in the March on Rome).

Orazio Vincenzi. Archivist. (A *Squadrista* who also participated in the March on Rome).

Emilio Cuccagna. Archivist. (A *Squadrista*).

Beniamino Cilenti. Archivist. (A *Squadrista* who also participated in the March on Rome).

Giuseppe Priori. Archivist. (A *Squadrista*).

Eithel Coppini. Official. (Participator in the March on Rome).

Giovanni Monastero. Official. (A *Squadrista* who also participated in the March on Rome).

Rodolfo Tucci. Official. (A *Squadrista* who also participated in the March on Rome).

Gregorio Scabelloni. Official. (A *Squadrista* who also participated in the March on Rome).

Potito Borrelli. Official. (A *Squadrista*).

Francesco Argento. Official. (A *Squadrista*).

Arturo Peyrani. Officials. (A *Squadrista*) who also participated in the March on Rome).

Rodolfo Neri, Official. (A *Squadrista* who also participated in the March on Rome).

Grade X.

Vincenzo Mastrelli. *Applicato*, first class. (Participator in the March on Rome).

Antonio David. *Applicato*, first class. (Participator in the March on Rome).

Giovanni Muzi, *Applicato*, first class. (A *Squadrista*).

Vittorio Fruzzetti. *Applicato*, first class. (A *Squadrista* who also participated in the March on Rome).

Liborio Mastrogiovanni. *Applicato*, first class. (A *Squadrista*).

Paolo De Sanctis. *Applicato*, first class. (A *Squadrista* who also participated in the March on Rome).

Remo Scaroni. *Applicato*, first class. (A *Squadrista* who also participated in the March on Rome).

Ubaldo Ubaldini. Geometer. (Participator in the March on Rome).

Fulvio Pasquade. Geometer. (A *Squadrista*).

Sebastiano Scapellato. Geometer. (A *Squadrista*).

Alessandro Ciberti. Architect's helper. (A *Squadrista*).

Pietro De Rossi. Assistant. (A *Squadrista*).

Azelio Potrassi. Assistant. (A *Squadrista*).

Mario Bonanome. Assistant. (Participator in the March on Rome).

Gino Cei, Applicato. (Participator in the March on Rome).

Argentino Pascucci. *Applicato*. (A *Squadrista*).

Quintino Massa *Applicato*. (A *Squadrista* who also participated in the March on Rome).

Pietro Amerigo Petricca. *Applicato*. (Participator in the March on Rome).

Tommaso Carini. *Applicato*. (A *Squadrista*).

Guido Savo. *Applicato*. (A *Squadrista*).

Attilio Cipolla. *Applicato*. (A Squadrista).

Renato Brocco. *Applicato*. (Participator in the March on Rome).

| | |
|---|---|
| Grade XI. | Raffaele Regoli. *Applicato*, second class. (A *Squadrista*). |
| | Erminio Frigio. *Applicato,* second class. (Participator in the March on Rome). |
| | Giulio Alaimo. *Applicato,* second class. (Partecipator in the March on Rome). |
| | Romeo Tonnarelli. (A *Squadrista*). |
| Lawyers. | Mario Colamartino. Lawyer, first class. (A *Squadrista*). |

The *Scheda Personale* or blank form, giving biographical data of all office holders, is required to be filled in. This was used with comparative success in Naples and Sicily. It is a convenient means of gathering information, probable Fascist back ground etc. If it is filled falsely, the individual lays himself open to punishment.

Registration of aliens was required by the following Order:

## ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

### *Order Relating to Control of Aliens*

« 1. I, Brigadier General Edgar Erskine Hume, General Staff Corps, U. S. Army, Senior Civil Affairs Officer, Fifth Army, hereby order as follows:

### REGISTRATION OF ALIENS

« All persons in the Governatorato of Rome other than

« a) Italian Citizens;

« b) Members of the Allied Forces;

« c) Resident allied nationals who are in possession of personal identification documents issued by Allied Military Government and;

« d) Allied nationals who have entered the country to perform services for the Allied Forces;

« *Are required to register at* . . . . . *between* 10 :00 *hours* and 16 :00 *hours on or before* . . . . . 1944.

« The shall produce identity documents.

« 2. This order shall become effective immediately upon its publication and violation thereof will be punished by Allied Military Courts.

EDGAR ERSKINE HUME

Brigadier General, General Staff Corps U. S. Army,
Senior Civil Affairs Officer Fifth Army ».

# PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION

PERSONNEL:

Lt. Col. Orpheus J. Bizzozero, Chief of Division
Maj. Leslie G. Norman, Deputy Chief of Division

GENERAL SITUATION:

American and British military and other medical officers were prepared for a high incidence of disease and poor health in the city of Rome due to overcrowded conditions and malnutrition. Happily, however, the general health condition was found to be good and no emergency measures had to be applied.

The yearly death rate had risen somewhat, from ten to thirteen per thousand, and the health officers of the city were functioning satisfactorily, although some of the Fascist office holders had fled.

DISEASES PRESENT:

One of the most dangerous threats to municipal health is an increasing incidence of tuberculosis over the past six to ten months. The tuberculosis rate has risen to two hundred per thousand, probably due to overcrowding and inadequate food.

The venereal disease rate is comparatively high, although the exact figure is not available at this time. The actual number of cases reported the last trimester, was five hundred and thirty-four. It was stated by some physicians and nurses that the Germans were constantly complaining about the difficulty of controlling the spread of venereal disease, although the usual preventive and prophylactic methods were practiced.

Absence of malaria has been a source of satisfaction, although city health officers indicate there is an obvious danger of transmission of the disease by refugees who carry the parasites. This danger could be amplified by any breeding of mosquitos in this area.

## CIVILIAN MEDICAL COMMITTEE:

The work of the Public Health Division has been helped immensely by the existence of a voluntary physicians' committee, organized to administer the medical service of the city.

Representatives of this committee called on the Chief of the Public Health Division shortly after offices were established, and close cooperation has been maintained. Each branch of medical service is represented on the committee.

After consultation with Dr. Guido Egidi, Dr. Caronia and Dr. Antonelli, suggestions already have been made for general improvements.

## MEDICAL SUPPLIES:

Through the officer in charge of the ten civil affairs officers in as many sections of Rome, the Public Health Division has located a small quantily of medical stores. The supply now at hand will take care of civilian needs for one month, it is estimated, exclusive of any required for military use. The quantity found will enable the normal channels to carry on for about two months. However, Allied Military Government brought in six tons of assorted medical supplies to be used for public health and hospitals.

## HOSPITALS:

The civilian hospitals in Rome are functioning efficiently and are in uniformly good condition. There are approximately sixteen thousand hospital beds in Rome, of which approximately six thousand are available for general medical and surgical cases. The remaining beds are for special types of patients.

## GERMAN WOUNDED:

It was reported on the Allied entrance to Rome that there were twenty-five thousand wounded Germans in the various hospitals. A careful check was immediately carried out, with a view as much to security as to welfare of the sick. Only seventeen German prisoners were found in the following hospitals: *Ospedale Celio e Militare, Policlinico* and *Ospedale dell'Ordine di Malta.* These were placed under *Carabinieri* guard, and are receiving normal treatment for their injuries.

## WATER SHORTAGE:

Although not in as bad condition as the water supply in Naples, the Rome water supply had been curtailed by the retreating Germans who destroyed several aqueducts and pumping plants.

Supplies of chlorine were immediately made available, and daily checks are being made on the condition of the water received in the city. Chlorine is present, on laboratory examination, in the water as delivered to consumers in Rome. The bacterial count of the water has diminished since three chlorinating plants have been installed at Tivoli. The water is now safe.

## DISEASE REPORTS:

Daily reports were submitted by the Chief of the Public Health Division on the incidence of disease reported and under treatment at the time of submission.

A typical report, on 13 June 1944, is as follows:

SUBJECT: Daily Epidemic Disease Bulletin for 9 June:

| | *Cases* | *Deaths* |
|---|---|---|
| Measles | 20 | |
| Scarlet Fever | 1 | |
| Chicken Pox | 1 | |
| Whooping Cough | 1 | |
| Tuberculosis | 5 | 5 |
| Syphilis | 1 | |
| Tuberculous Meningitis | 1 | 1 |
| | 30 | 6 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Mortality for June | 69 |
| Mortality from acute respiratory diseases | 9 |
| Under two years of age | 3 |
| Over sixty years of age | 6 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1943 - Total Mortality | 76 |
| of which respiratory disease was | 6 |

Disease reports have been sent to the Rome Area Command, 59th Area, and Peninsular Base Section regularly along with water reports.

MILK DISTRIBUTION:

This is carred out by the *Centrale del Latte* and an average of twenty-three thousand litres of raw milk daily have been distributed.

SUMMARY:

Public Health functions have been carried on normally. Most of the efforts of the Divisions of Public Health and Welfare (See below), had to do with soup kitchens and feeding. There are no epidemic diseases. Milk distribution has begun. Hospitals are functioning. Water supply has been clarified. Medical supplies have arrived.

# WELFARE DIVISION

PERSONNEL:

First Lieut. George M. V. Brown, Chief of Division
Mrs. Cordelle Ballard, American Red Cross
Mrs. Tess Potter, American Red Cross
Miss May Rush, British Red Cross
Miss Elizabeth Kultchar, American Red Cross
Mr. Donald E. Hagaman, American Red Cross
Mr. Wilfred de St. Aubin, American Red Cross
Mr. Fred Siegerist, American Red Cross

The Public Welfare Division of Allied Military Government is responsible for proper functioning of all charitable institutions and services, both private and governmental.

Previous to entering Rome it was thought that the greatest necessity would be that of emergency feeding and secondly, the regular re-establishment of governmental and private assistance services.
In order to prepare for such activities, arrangements were made for the centralization of the work of all church-connected institutions, and public feeding organizations. Three truck loads of meat and vegetables and of crackers accompanied the first convoy into Rome to be available for any emergency.

Upon arriving in the city, immediate contact was made with the Vatican and it was discovered that no immediate feeding emergency

existed. Feeding facilities were operating under the control of the Vatican Committee as follows, daily:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. *Convivenze religiose* . . . . . | 65,000 |
| 2. *Ospedali e Cliniche* . . . . . | 25,000 |
| 3. *Mense Aziendali Opera Nazionale per l'Assistenza Religiosa e Morale agli Operai* . | 33,195 |
| 4. *Cucine Popolari Opera Nazionale per l'Assistenza Religiosa e Morale agli Operai* . | 29,620 |
| 5. *Cucine Economiche Circolo S. Pietro* . . | 52,000 |
| 6. *Cucine Popolari Società Generale Immobiliare* . . . . . | 60,000 |
| Total . . . | 264,815 persons |

Besides the above, plans were perfected to open additional feeding facilities as food became available and necessity required, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. *Cucine Popolari Opera Nazionale per l'Assistenza Religiosa e Morale agli Operai* . . . | 41,000 |
| 2. *Cucine Economiche Circolo S. Pietro* . . . | 2,500 |
| 3. *Cucine Popolari Società Generale Immobiliare* . | 42,000 |
| Total . . . | 85,500 persons |

The three truck loads of emergency food supplies carried forward for immediate use were delivered to the warehouse of the Vatican Committee to be used to supplement hospital feeding.

The second day in Rome, a conference was held with the Vatican Committee headed by Archbishop Riberi at which time an official delegate representing the Pope was present. The committee was congratulated for their good work and cooperation and urged to continue as the Allied Military Government liaison committee for Church institutions and soup kitchens. This they agreed to do and have met with the Public Welfare Officer almost daily, helping to solve and understand many problems.

The Italian governmental organization handling public assistance is the *Ente Assistenza di Roma*. Constant contact has been maintained

with this body since the third day. This organization is functioning normally. However, due to the great number of requests, their offices have been overcrowded and their work rendered very difficult. This organization is operating some forty-four soup kitchens and their load has jumped from ten thousand to one hundred thousand meals since the arrival of the Allies. Much of the increase is from persons who were in hiding before our arrival.

Approximately one month's supply of food, clothing, etc., had been hidden from the Germans by the General Secretary of this organization, Nino Correnti. The last few days the Germans were in Rome they were seeking to kill Signor Correnti and even after the Allies arrived, he was in constant fear of death.

Much food, clothing, and other supplies were taken from the *Ente Area di Roma* warehouses during the occupation by party groups. Lists of these goods have been obtained and efforts are being made by the police to retrieve them.

Considerable work has been completed with the Vatican committee, *Ente Area di Roma* and *Sezione Provinciale Alimentazione* toward reestablishing food supplies to various institutions. Much difficulty was encountered making proper contact with the Allied Military Government Economics and Supply Division in order to reestablish normal food supply channels. It was finally found necessary to place one man, full time, on this problem with the result that arrangements were made with the Division of Economics and Supply on the tenth day of occupation to supply limited food stores to *Sezione Provinciale Alimentazione*, for the 264,815 persons being fed by the Vatican committee and *Ente Area di Roma*.

In addition to soup kitchens, the *Ente Comunale di Assistenza di Roma* has been operating thirty district offices where general assistance, including some cash, has been issued daily. One of these branch offices located in *Via Zucchelli* has been issuing cash relief to refugees coming from the Colonies and from towns swept by the war and to displaced persons in Rome. The daily allowance is eight lire for the head of the family, six lire to the wife, and three lire for each other person in the family unit. This cash is given immediately.

A complaint that seven thousand refugees were starving at Cesano was investigated and found to be true. Since the attached refugee section was not functioning, contact was established with Lt. Col. Leif Neprud of Refugee Section Fifth Army, and arrangements were completed for the care of these persons.

This division's big problem has been food supply. Due to the fact that bread was still the only available food on the retail market, many people of Rome have become hungry and have literally mobbed our soup kitchens. The Public Welfare office has been swamped with requests to open new soup kitchens and new industrial kitchens for working people. Unless an adequate food supply is immediately available in the retail stores, it will be necessary to feed several hundred thousand more people in soup kitchens to avoid starvation.

The staff of this department has been made up of seven Red Cross workers and one Army officer. Credit should be given to the Red Cross workers for the fine way in which they have helped in working out the many problems encountered during the first ten days.

# LABOR DIVISION

PERSONNEL:

Lieut. Col. Thomas A. Lane, Chief of Division
Capt. Jeff A. Robertson, Deputy Chief of Division

The Labor Division established its offces in the Assicurazioni Building immediately after our arrival. The Labor Supply Section took control of the Italian *Collegamento* located at Via Lucullo 6. The files and employment records of the Italian organization were found intact, though it was evident that preparations had been made by the Germans and Fascist officials to ship the files north. The Italian personnel were not present, it being reported that they had left with the Germans. The staff consisted of about one hundred persons supervised by German military personnel. This office was used by Germans in connection with their policy of forced labor. A completely new staff of thirty persons has been organized under the direction of Capt. Jeff A. Robertson and during the first ten days, eight thousand skilled and unskilled workers were supplied to the Army. A number of both British and American units were without sufficient transport to haul the workers to the locations where needed. Three Italian buses were used to deliver the workers to the requesting military units within twenty kilometers of Rome. Despite the difficulties incident to a new Italian civilian organization, all requests for skilled and unskilled labor were filled with the exception of English speaking typist-stenographers. Approximately five thousand persons appeared

at the employment office every morning, indicating that the Italian estimate of twenty-five thousand unemployed in Rome was much too low.

SOCIAL SECURITY:

The offices of the *Previdenza, Infortuni e Malattia* were immediately opened and are functioning. Detailed reports have been received from all of the above institutions. A hurried study of these reports indicates that the financial condition of *Infortuni e Malattia* will enable them to continue without financial aid. The *Previdenza* report is not so favorable, but it is estimated that it can operate for at least one month without financial assistance.

Medical supplies have been made available to the hospitals operated by the Social Security agencies by the Public Health Division. The National Administration of *Infortuni e Malattia* was moved to the suburbs of Milan. The *Previdenza* Administration was moved to Vittorio Veneto. These moves, however, were « on paper » only, as most of the records, the greater part of the cash assets, and even a large number of employees, remain in Rome. The National Administration transferred hundreds of employees from the National to the Provincial offices. Apparently the Social Security officials have generally attempted to protect their institutions. However, the greater part of the liquid assets of the institutions are represented by Italian Government bonds which they were required to purchase by decree of Mussolini. All *Squadristi* and *Marcia su Roma* are being purged. Secondary officials, acceptable to the Committee of National Liberation, have been installed. Several military organizations, notably the U. S. Army Air Corps, attempted to requisition the premises of these institutions, but, in line with existing directives, no requisitions have taken place to date. However, the Air Sub-Commission, A.C.C. may, by agreement, take over part of the space occupied by *Infortuni* for use of the Italian Air Corps.

The *Ispettorato del Lavoro* is functioning, and its personnel is being screened.

The *Ente Nazionale Assistenza Statali* is functioning, but no report has been received. Its employees are being required to file the standard *Scheda Personale* (See page 64).

## LABOR ORGANIZATION:

A general Confederation of Labor has been formed. It has three secretaries, Christian-Democrat, Socialist and Communist. The notable difference from previous experience is the participation of the Christian-Democrats in the General Confederation of Labor.

## LABOR RELATIONS:

As was the case in Naples, the utilities appears to be the difficult group. Already the telephone company employees have raised the question of wages and hours of employment with the management and with the Labor Division. The transport workers (truck drivers) have also appeared with a complaint against the management. No threats of strikes or work stoppages have taken place to date. Some unrest, however, has been reported among laborers working for the Refugee Division. They are reported to be dissatisfied with their wage rates.

## WAGE RATES:

The Allied Force Headquarters directive on wages and working conditions has been adhered to by all organizations. However, the wages in the Allied Force Headquarters directive were based on Naples rates and should immediately be revised upward. The German Army wage scale for manual labor was seventy-one and one-half lire for a family of three, and seventy-seven and one-half lire for a family of five, against our sixty-five lire . The Germans also supplied some food at cost to heavy manual labor. Recommendations are being made for a revised wage scale in line with the above.

The *Istituto Nazionale di Statistica* has been consulted and directed to preserve its records, etc. The Italian Ministry of Labor is especially interested in this institution.

## ABOLITION OF FASCIST SYNDICATES:

The order abolishing the Fascist Cooperative System was issued on 13 June, and, together with the wage adjustment order, was favorably received by all classes of the people. The text of the order follows:

### ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
FIFTH ARMY

### ORDER RELATING TO LABOR AND WAGES

« I Brigadier General Edgar Erskine Hume, General Staff Corps, U. S. Army, Senior Civil Affairs Officer, Fifth Army, by virtue of the authority vested in me by Lieutenant General Mark W. Clark, Commanding the Fifth Army, hereby order as follows:

## TITLE ONE: LABOR RELATIONS

« ARTICLE I. Abolition of Certain Fascist Organizations.

The Fascist Corporative System, all Fascist Confederations and National Federations of employers and of employees, all Fascist Corporations, and all sub-divisions, branches, constituent syndicates, unions, and other dependencies thereof, and all organizations affiliated with any of the foregoing, including (without limiting the generality of the foregoing) the following:

« (1) *Confederazione Fascista degli Industriali*
« (2) *Confederazione Fascista degli Agricoltori*
« (3) *Confederazione Fascista dei Commercianti*
« (4) *Confederazione Fascista della Azienda di Credito e delle Assicurazioni*

« (5) *Confederazione Fascista dei Lavoratori dell'Agricoltura*
« (6) *Confederazione Fascista dei Lavoratori dell'Industria*
« (7) *Confederazione Fascista dei Lavoratori del Commercio*
« (8) *Confederazione Fascista dei Lavoratori delle Aziende del Credito dell'Assicurazione*
« (9) *Confederazione Fascista dei Professionisti e degli Artisti*
« (10) *Associazione Fascista degli Addetti alle Aziende Industriali dello Stato*
« (11) *Associazione Fascista dei Ferrovieri dello Stato*
« (12) *Associazione Fascista dei Postelegrafonici*
« (13) *Associazione Fascista del Pubblico Impiego*
« (14) *Unione Provinciale Fascista Lavoratori dell'Industria*
« (15) *Unione Provinciale Fascista Lavoratori dell'Agricoltura*
« (16) *Unione Provinciale Fascista Lavoratori del Credito Assicurazioni*
« (17) *Unione Provinciale Fascista Lavoratori del Commercio*
« (18) *Unione Fascista degli Industriali*
« (19) *Unione Fascista degli Agricoltori*
« (20) *Unione Fascista dei Commercianti*
« (21) *Unione Fascista del Credito*
« (22) *Unione Provinciale Fascista Professionisti ed Artisti*
« (23) *Consiglio Provinciale delle Corporazioni*

are hereby dissolved, and the laws authorizing their existence and operation are hereby abrogated.

« ARTICLE II. Formation of New Labor Organizations.

« Henceforth, all employees and all employers shall be free to form such organizations for collective bargaining and for other lawful purposes as they shall desire, provided however, that the activities of such organizations shall not be permitted to interfere with the prosecution of the war.

« ARTICLE III. Creation of Labor Offices.

« There are hereby created:
« (a) A Regional Labor Office, under a civilian director

to be appointed by the Senior Civil Affairs Officer, Fifth Army, for all occupied territory in which military government is the responsibility of the Fifth Army.

« (b) Provincial Labor Offices under civilian directors to be appointed as aforesaid, for each province or part thereof in such Fifth Army area.

« (c) A Rome Area Labor Office under a civilian director to be appointed as aforesaid, for the *Governatorato* of Rome. The Regional Labor Office shall:

« (1) Facilitate the re-establishment of independent labor organizations in the area;

« (2) Act as conciliator, mediator, and arbitrator in labor disputes which are of economic significance or interest throughout the area, provided, however, that the settlement thereof shall be subject to the approval of the Senior Civil Affairs Officer, Fifth Army;

« (3) Supervise the work of the Provincial Labor Offices and of the Rome Area Labor Office, and generally to do all such things in connection with labor matters within the area as may be deemed desirable.

« The Provincial Labor Offices shall:

« (1) Facilitate the re-establishment of independent labor organizations within provinces;

« (2) Establish offices for the registration and supply of labor;

« (3) Act as conciliator, mediator, and arbitrator in labor disputes arising within a province, provided, however, that the settlement thereof shall be subject to the approval of the Provincial Commissioner, and generally to do all such things in connection with labor matters within the province as may be deemed desirable. The Rome Area Labor Office shall have the same fuctions with respect to the *Governatorato* of Rome as the Provincial Labor Offices have with respect to the provinces.

## TITLE TWO: WAGES

« ARTICLE I. Increase in Wages of Government Employees.

« Pursuant to the provisions of Article IX of Proclamation No. 2. employees of permanent and temporary status of the State, Province, Commune, *Enti Para-Statali*, and Public Institutions and Agencies (*Aziende*) which are administered by any of the foregoing governmental units, shall receive an increase in salaries equivalent to the following percentages of their total salaries in effect 1 September 1943, (base, plus ordinary and extra-ordinary indemnities which normally represent an integral part of their total salaries):

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| « On 1st | Lire 1000 | per | month | (or | fraction | thereof) | 70 % |
| « On 2nd | » | » | » | » | » | » | 60 % |
| « On 3rd | » | » | » | » | » | » | 30 % |
| « On 4th | » | » | » | » | » | » | 20 % |
| « On 5th | » | » | » | » | » | » | 10 % |

« Salaries exceeding Lire 5000 per month shall be increased a flat Lire 1900 per month in lieu of the foregoing:

« The foregoing increases shall become effective as of the first day of the month in which this order is posted.

« ARTICLE II. Permissive Increase in Wages for Private Employees.

« Private employers are hereby authorized to grant increases in salaries and wages, effective hereaer, which shall not exceed the amounts specified in Article I of this Title. Such increases shall be calculated upon salaries and wages fixed by the Collective Labor Contracts which were in effect upon the 1st day of September, 1942. Anything to the contrary herein notwithstanding, however, no increase is permitted if an increase in salaries or wages equal to or greater than the amounts hereabove specified has previously been granted since the 1st day of September, 1942; and no increase shall exceed in amount that required to make the adjusted salary or wage equivalent to the salary or wage in effect on the 1st day of September, 1942, plus the percentages thereof hereinabove specified.

« ARTICLE III. Exception for employees of Allied Forces.

« Title Two of this order does not apply to persons directly employed by branches of the Allied Forces.

## TITLE THREE: PENALTIES AND EFFECTIVE DATE

ARTICLE I. Penalties.

« Any person violating any provision of this order shall, upon convinction by Allied Military Court, be liable to punishment by imprisonment of fine or both, as the court may determine.

« ARTICLE II. Effective Date.

« This order shall become operative in each province or part thereof within the Fifth Army area on the date of its first publication therein, except as specified in Article I of Title Two.

EDGAR ERSKINE HUME

Brigadier General, General Staff Corps U. S. Army
Senior Civil Affairs Officer Fifth Army

First published in Rome 13 June 1944.

# ECONOMICS AND SUPPLY DIVISION

PERSONNEL:

Maj. Karl S. Cate, Chief of Division
Maj. H. G. Mason, Chief of Section
Maj. R. E. H. Horn, Director of Warehouses
Capt. Robert H. Hay, Assistant Director of Wareh-

*Institutions, Public Relations, Public Welfare Section*

Capt. Walter B. Neuberg, Chief of Section
Capt. John B. Scott, Legal Officer

*Accounting Section*

Capt. Walter M. Jackson, Accounting Officer

*Local Food Produce Section*

Capt. John D. Lester, Chief of Section

*Industry and Commerce Section*

Maj. A. C. Lister

FOOD SUPPLY:

It is obvious that one of the most important duties of Allied Military Government in the first days of an occupation is that of supplying food

to the population. During the preliminary stage of planning in Naples and Caserta, much time and discussion were given to arranging adequate food suplies for the city of Rome in order that the military authorities might not be burdened by a starving and unhealthy population.
With the abnormal growth of the population and the ordinary food requirements of a city taken into consideration, the Economics and Supply Division officers made elaborate plans to transport the necessary commoditites from Naples to Anzio, and thence by motor vehicles into the city of Rome.

Original planning called for the transportation to Rome of food for approximately two and one-half days, to be held in reserve and maintained at that amount. Upon arrival in Rome and following an immediate reconnaissance, it was discovered that flour for about three days had been left behind by the Germans. In view of the difficulties in transportation from Anzio and in procuring labor, this unexpected assistance was of great aid during the initial period. Economics and Supply officials report that the rapid retreat of the German troops was the only thing which made them neglect the undistributed food supplies.

One of the greatest problems during the first two weeks, was transportation. The Economics and Supply Division had planned carefully for transport of the supplies from Naples to Anzio, and, following conversations with G-4 of the Fifth Army, it was agreed to furnish the necessary trucks and labor to move the supplies from Anzio to Rome. Unfortunately, more urgent military needs at the time of debarkation of the supplies made it impossible for G-4 to fulfill the necessary requirements, so three hundred and later four hundred Finance Guards (*Guardie di Finanza*) included in the party were pressed into service as laborers.

The decision to use the specially trained police guards for such activity was made only ofter careful consideration and realization of the fact that no other manpower supply existed. Although the duty was not a pleasant one, the Finance Guards undertook it cheerfully, feeling that they were rendering a necessary and urgent service.

An enviable record was established by the Economics and Supply Division during the first ten days of operation in the City of Rome.

From the first day through the tenth, approximatively 1000 truckloads of food, principally flour, were brought into Rome from Anzio. This store of supplies provided the following quantities:

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour | 2,500 tons |
| Sugar | 125 tons |
| Olive Oil | 150 tons |
| Meat and Vegetables | 50 tons |
| Soup | 50 tons |
| Vegetables | 75 tons |
| Soap | 25 tons |
| | 2,975 tons of urgently needed commodities. |

The distribution of flour has been continued at the rate of 217 tons per day, in accordance with the ration card system in existence at the time of the Allies' arrival.

## RATIONING.

Economics and Supply Division officers reported that there were approximately 1,385,000 ration cards in the city of Rome at the time of the Allied occupation. This figure does not necessarily indicate the actual number of persons living in the city, because refugees and those temporarily in the city almost double the initial number given. For this reason, advance planning of supplies had to take into consideration this « ghost » population which required food as much as those actually on the ration lists.

The Germans had an elaborate system of allowances of extra rations of bread for special categories of individuals, beginning with seventy-five grams extra for children and going up to 450 grams extra for those engaged in especially hard labor. This system coincided in many places with that organized by the Economics and Supply Division, so only slight changes in administrative procedure had to be initiated.

The amount of the normal ration per day allowed by the Germans was 100 grams, although it was stated by local experts, and verified by the Economics and Supply Division, that no less than thirty-five

percent of the population were drawing extra rations above the normal allowance. There seem to have been many individuals who drew this special allowance, and it is thought that many were so favored for political reasons. This situation is being carefully considered, but no accurate answer to the question is as yet available.

The Economics and Supply Division is currently distributing 100 grams of bread per day, and so far this has satisfied the majority of the population, not because the amount is greater than that distributed under the Germans, but because the white flour has not been seen in the city of Rome during the entire period of the war. A 900 ton surplus of such flour is kept in Allied Military Government warehouses at all times to be ready for any emergency.

New items have been added to the diet ration above those included in Military Government distribution in other localities. These items include olive oil, sugar, meat and vegetable stew and dehydrated vegetables.

## DISTRIBUTION.

Distribution of the available supplies to those requests approved by the Economics and Supply Division has proceeded according to the planned schedule, although certain ill-considered requisitioning of both vehicles and garages has hindered the smooth performance of the Distribution Section.

Special requests filled during the first two weeks included 3,875 tons of flour to bakeries, and requests for « displaced » persons, « heavy labor », and « communities in dire need ».

The figures for these particular distributions are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Biscuits | 5.269 tons |
| Sugar | 0.313 tons |
| Dried vegetables | 0.830 tons |
| Meat and vegetables | 6.730 tons |
| Milk | 1.207 tons |
| Flour | 0.917 tons |
| Soup | 0.719 tons |
| | 15.985 tons |

As well as supplying those urgent civilian requests, the following commodities in the quantities named were deliverd to the Vatican City, hospitals and institutions in accordance with the request of the Public Health Division:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sugar | 3.688 tons |
| Dried vegetables | 7.597 tons |
| Meat and vegetable stew | 8.963 tons |
| Olive oil | 6.331 tons |
| Milk | 7.000 tons |

The following items were made available for immediate delivery on 14 June 1944 to retail outlets:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sugar | 69.750 tons |
| Dehydrated vegetables | 93.000 tons |
| Meat and vegetables | 108.500 tons |
| Olive oil | 77.500 tons |

The issues of food have been based on the Allied Control Commission ration scale.

All food distribution organizations were consulted immediately on arrival in Rome by the Economics and Supply Division officials who proceeded to adopt the *Alimentazione* system as most efficient and best organized at this time.

The following distribution agencies have been cooperating with the Economics and Supply Division, and plans have been concluded for coordination of distributing systems with them:

| | |
|---|---|
| *Sezione Provinciale Alimentazione* | Food control ministry. |
| *Ufficio Distribuzione* | Wholesale and retail distribution. |
| *Centrale del Latte* | Central milk distributing agency. |
| *Unione Cereali Farine Paste* | Cereal, flour and *pasta* distributors. |

Government agencies as well have been coordinated with the Economics and Supply Division, and the *Azienda Annonaria* is working with fuel distribution, the *Commissariato Trasporto dell'Urbe* is planing control of city transport, and the government organization for control of cheese production is assisting in distribution of cheese commodities.

Although the blueprints have been ready for some time for these organizations to commence functioning, certain difficulties have hindered starting. Among these are the ten-kilometer limit on civilian movement, the absence of decisive policy on transport affecting the supply of local production and the stop on civilian transport on arterial roads. The Italian transportation control system has been studied by the Economics and Supply Division, and has been found adequate and complete.

It is most unfortunate that premature announcements were made of the increase of amount of the ration. This can hardly do anything but harm. It may be recalled that the British Broadcasting Corporation announced early during our occupation of Naples that the ration of bread had been increased from one-hundred to two-hundred grams per day. This was a considerable time before the increage took place and people constantly felt that they were not receiving the allowance to which they were entitled. At approximately the end of the period of the Fifth Army administration, Bulletins such as are used in many parts of Italy in towns in which no newspapers are available and which are posted by the Psychological Warfare Branch, were posted on the walls in Rome and contained the statement that the ration was being increased to three-hundred grams. While it is true that the ration has been increased to this amount in an area south of Rome, the military situation has not yet permitted bringing food in this amount into the city. It is most unfortunate that this announcement was posted. It was done wholly without the knowledge of the Allied Military Government.

## SALE OF FOOD PRODUCTS.

The sale of sugar, olive oil, dried vegetables and meat and vegetable stew began on 16 June 1944, with the supply arranged on a five-day ration basis instead of for a full month, because amounts on hand at this time did not admit of a greater distribution. Three hundred and ninety-eight tons have been turned over to the Public Welfare Agencies and retail dealers.

## MILK.

Milk delivery to the city has increased, since the Allied entry, from five hectolitres to 260 hectolitres after special attention was given to this urgent problem. Within a few weeks time, due to the immediate work done on this subject, the Rome city milk supply should reach its minimum requirements.

## INSPECTIONS.

Accurate inspections have been concluded of the dairies, farms and grain mills with a view towards utilizing their facilities at once.

## MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES.

Because the Economics and Supply Division transverses so many normal lines of life, officers of the Division have had to divide their efforts and enter fields somewhat outside their usual professions. Proper channeling, for instance, has been established for correct and authentic information concerning Allied food distribution. Examination and revision of population statistics have been commenced to correlate rationing categories by Economics and Supply Division, the Public Health Division and Welfare Division. Scouts have uncovered cases of unauthorized food supplies which have been placed under the control of the Division.

## AGRICULTURE WORK.

Due to the initial absence of an Agriculture Officer for the Allied Military Government, all the burden of organizing agricultural cooperatives, dealing with farm labor organization, coordinating supply and planning harvesting fell on the Economics and Supply Division until an agriculture officer arrived from the Allied Control Commission. Urgent problems dealing with the imminent grain harvest were handled by the officers of the Economics and Supply Division to enable farmers to return to their distant properties and maintain the Italian farm system.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE SECTION:

Actual inspection of mills, pasta factories, chemicals, explosives, paper, cement, and industrial alcohol plants have been made and detailed reports prepared. Raw materials such as lumber, ores, chemical supplies and finished goods, including tires, inner tubes, and aluminum products, have been frozen and held at the disposition of the military authorities. Over one hundred industrial firms have presented their requests by letter or by personal interview, and their offers have been investigated and passed to the proper branches.

A separate section to handle all beverage questions, including distillation, brewing, importation of wines and liquors has also been set up.

The order fixing the maximus prices for certain necessities of life was published throughout the city of Rome. This order was made necessary by the provinsions of Proclamation No. 2.

The text, in Italian and English, is:

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

FIFTH ARMY

*Order and Notice Establishing Maximum Prices of Certain Commodities in the Governatorate of Rome and requiring the posting thereof*

« I, Edgar Erskine Hume, Brigadier General, General Staff Corps, United States Army, Senior Civil Affairs Officer, Fifth Army, hereby order as follows:

« 1. Pursuant to the provisions of Article IX of Proclamation No. 2, the maximum prices of the following articles when offered for sale, or sold within the Governatorato of Rome, are hereby established at the following rates:

PURCHASE PRICE TO:

| COMMODITY | UNIT | WHOLESALERS | RETAILERS | CONSUMER |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bread . . . . . | Kg. | — | L. 3,30 | L. 3,60 |
| Flour . . . . . | » | (to bakers) 3,10 | » — | » — |
| Pasta . . . . . | » | 4,20 | » 4,45 | » 5,00 |
| Sugar . . . . . | » | 13,00 | » 14,00 | » 15,00 |
| Olive Oil . . . . . | Kg. or litre | 27,00 kg. | » 29,00 kg. | » 30,00 ltro |
| M & V Stew . . . . | 30 oz. can. | 43,00 | » 46,00 | » 52,00 |
| M & V Stew . . . . | 28 » » | 39,00 | » 42,00 | » 48,00 |
| M & V Stew . . . . | 12 » » | 17,50 | » 19,00 | » 22,00 |
| Dehydrated Soup . . | Kg. | 44,00 | » 46,00 | » 50,00 |
| Dehydrated Veg. . . | » | 64,00 | » 68,00 | » 80,00 |
| Dried Peas/Beans . . | » | 24,00 | » 26,00 | » 30,00 |
| Salt . . . . . | » | 4,30 | » 4,60 | » 5,00 |
| Soap, Laundry . . . | » | 19,00 | » 21,00 | » 24,00 |
| Soap, Toilet . . . . | » | 33,00 | » 35,00 | » 40,00 |
| Cheese . . . . . | » | 78,00 | » 85,00 | » 100,00 |
| Milk, Evaporated . . | 16 oz. can | 14,50 | » 15,50 | » 16,50 |
| Milk, Evaporated . . | 14½ » » | 13,00 | » 14,00 | » 15,00 |
| Milk, Evaporated . . | 8 lb. can | 100,00 | » 105,00 | » 120,00 |
| Milk, Powdered Skim. | Kg. | 49,00 | » 52,00 | » 60,00 |
| Milk, Powdered Whole | » | 103,00 | » 110,00 | » 130,00 |
| Matches, Box . . . | » | — | » — | » 2,00 |

« 2. Immediately following the publication hereof every establishment dealing in any of the foregoing commodities shall post, or cause to be posted, in some conspicuous place upon the premises at which the commodities are offered for sale or sold, a maximum price list of any or all of the articles, specified in Section 1 hereof or in any amendment thereof or supplement thereto, and in every instance the maximum price at which the particular article is listed shall agree or correspond with the prices listed in Section 1, or its amendments or supplements.

« 3. The maximum prices of all articles and commodities not included in this or subsequent orders or directives may be fixed, subject to the approval of the Allied Military Government, by the appropriate guilds normally controlling the commodity offered for sale in any case, and the lists of such maximum prices shall at all times

be listed and posted in the same manner as the lists of commodities specifically covered hereunder.

« 4. All hotels, restaurants, bars, barber shops and other establishments, where both commodites and services, or services alone, are dispensed for a consideration, shall prepare, subject to the approval of the Allied Military Government, a list of all prices, costs and charges which shall be conspicuously posted in some convenient place upon the premises at which the commodities or services are dispensed.

« 5. Any person violating any of the provisions of this order shall, on conviction by an Allied Military Court, be liable to imprisonment or fine, or both, as the Court may determine, and in lieu of or addition to any other lawful punishment, the Court may, on such conviction, order the forfeiture to the Allied Military Government of any or all commodities in stock, or whether in stock or storage, and the closing of the establishment for such period as the Court may determine.

« 6. This order shall become operative, and effective on the date of its first publication.

EDGAR ERSKINE HUME

Brigadier General, General Staff Corps, U. S. Army
Senior Civil Affairs Officer, Fifth Army ».

# TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND UTILITIES DIVISION

PERSONNEL:

Lt. Col. Clarence R. Birchett, Chief of Division.
Major George B. Sowers, Head of Transportation Section.
Major Archie E. Michel, Head of Public Works Section.
Major Joseph C. Rively, Assistant, Public Works Section.
Capt. Henry J. Rosson, Head of Electrical Section.
Capt. T. R. C. Stephens, Assistant, Water Suppy Section.
Capt. John A. Robb, Administrative Staff Officer.
Capt. Oliver O. Jessup, in charge of all garages.
Capt. Zachary M. Santini, in charge of Italian Truck Companies.
Capt. P. S. Drummond, Postal Section.
Capt. Guido Alasia, Postal Section.
First Lieut. Rocco G. Cacciatore, in Charge of Registration of Motor Vehicles.
First Lieut. Mitchell R. Verburg, Assistant in Charge of Italian Truck Companies.
First Lieut. Edward P. Wade-Brown, Assistant, Electricity and Gas Section.

First Lieut. Vittorio Dini, Italian Liaison Officer.
Lieut. Umberto Motroni, in Charge of Postal Censorship.
Lieut. Alfred A. Lazzarini, Assistant to Head of Postal Censorship.
Lieut. Frank H. Ursino, Assistant to Head of Postal Censorship.
Lieut. Robert L. Woodsock, USNR, Telephone Censorship.
Lieut. Mario Sicher, Telephone Censorship.

In a city such as Rome, located inland far from navigable waters, on a plain distant from potable waters, the supply of all commodities, such as food, electric power, water for drinking, fuel for cooking, heating, etc., is difficult. The Transportation-Communications-Utilities Division faced great problems from the moment of entering the city.

When occupation by the Division occured at 4:30 hours on 5 June, it was immediately determined by investigation that actual destruction of the city was not extensive. A few streets had been damged, a few bridges above and below the city were destroyed, a few buildings had been damaged, such as the Fiat works and the telephone system put out of working condition. But the services which extended beyond the confines of the city, such as transportation, water and electric service, were more of a problem.

The Transportation Section, composed of one major, two captains and two lieutenants had their major tasks to transport into the city all Allied Military Government and City Administration Section personnel, over 6,000 in number, and all equipment and necessary supplies for themselves and for a city of some 1,700,000 persons. This last alone called for some 400 tons per day. Later to this was added 180 tons of food for Allied Military Government, Fifth Army, Field, to service areas beyond Rome. To transport this, the Division had an Italian truck unit equipped with 160 GI 6×6 trucks in class « B » condition, and a British truck unit of thirty trucks. The men with this equipment did a tremendous job. At first the movements were made under blackout conditions which made the work doubly hard.

We had to organize and put into operation civil transport found in the

city. This was done and trucking companies were located, reorganized and were on the road within the period of our occupation. Many of these trucks had been buried and had to be reassembled.

It was necessary to license all motor vehicles in Rome, determine which should be allowed to operate and requisition for military use those not determined necessary for such needs. This was started and the machinery set up during the first thirty hours. Some one hundred known vehicles were requisitioned for military use, besides several requisitioned by the S-Force and police. About 400 or 500 were licensed.

It was necessary also to set up and operate garage facilities for the maintenance and repair of vehicles requisitioned by Allied Military Government and the Rome Area Command. This was done under grave difficulties due to the movement of the unit from one location to another and the lack of motor fuel. All problems have been overcome and the organization is proceeding in an orderly manner.

In carrying out these four main undertakings, many minor tasks were done, such as the locating of fuel, locating warehouses for Economics and Supply Division and the mechanical assistance rendered the Fire Brigades.

## WATER SECTION.

The Water Section of Allied Military Government worked very closely with the engineers of the Rome Area Command, especially the officers (a major and a captain) assigned to the water problem. It was determined at an early stage that the problem was a civil one to be handled by Allied Military Government. Men, material and equipment were available and all possible help was given by the Italian Water Companies who operate the water systems of Rome. One of these officers was continuously employed in supplying water, to essential military installations in the city and the other two divided the work between the system leading into the city and distribution in the city. The War Diary of the water-engineer for Allied Military Government is as follows:

June 5th 1944. Reconnaissance party arrived Rome at approximately

16:30 and at once proceeded to the offices of the *Marcia* Aqueduct (the system that supplies the high levels in the city). As the telephones were out of action, we took a man who knew the Chief Engineer's house; we found the Chief Engineer and then returned to the company's offices in order to verify briefly that our previous information on the water systems was correct. The company supplied fittings to set up the first watering point in the Villa Umberto Gardens (*Villa Borghese*), which was in operation, with a chlorine unit within an hour or so of our arrival. The source of this system is at Augusta and to the east of Rome. The main junction between the aqueducts and the water mains was at Tivoli which was still in enemy hands. It was found that several of the mains and one aqueduct were damaged and parties were immediately sent out to locate and repair the damage, if possible. There was approximately still fifty percent flow of normal demand but with a very low pressure and that falling. This resulted in the higher levels being short of, or without, water. While these matters were being dealt with, we had sent for the Chief Engineer of the *Azienda Governatoriale Elettricità ed Acqua* company's system, which controls the following aqueducts: Paolo, Felice, Old and New Vergine. The Paolo flow was narmal. From this aqueduct, thirty-three percent of the flow is sent by long standing, right to the Vatican City. The source and upper lengths were still in enemy hands, but no damage had been reported. In the Felice aqueduct, the flow was normal, with no damage reported. The sources of the Old Vergine and New Vergine were both in our hands. These come from the same source. However, the New Vergine was out of action owing to the pumping station at Salone and its electric current supply line being damaged. The Old Vergine, which is a gravity flow, was running at approximately normal, although some pressure was being lost as some of the distributing mains were damaged. Repair squads were sent out to work on these immediately. There were also in operation Italian water tank trucks. These were used in districts where supply had totally failed. It was stated that only about five of these vehicles had been left by the enemy.

June 6th 1944. The water supply situation remained much the same as the previous day, until after mid-day when the pressure began to fall. It was found that the seventh siphon main at Tivoli was destroyed and

local damage done to the fifth and sixth siphons. Number two was « out-of-action » with the company endeavoring to locate the break. In the *Azienda Governatoriale Elettricità ed Aqua* system, the supply of water was the same as on the previous day. During this, estimates were made of the quantity of materials that would required and the water companies' employees were provided with a police permit to work on the line of the various aqueducts. Transportation was obtained and detail sent to the various working places. Temporary passes were issued immediately and fuel supplies laid on to enable the water companies to have their own lorries and inspection cars on the job as soon as possible.

June 7th 1944. Most of the breaks in the *Acqua Marcia* system were, by this time, repaired, with the exception of those near Tivoli, and the trace surveyed to about half way up the line. The water flow from this system is now about fifty percent because of the breaks. On the *Azienda Governatoriale Elettricità ed Acqua* system, repairs to the pumping station and power line at Salone are proceeding according to schedule. Water supply continued at about seventy percent of this system's capacity.

June 8th 1944. *Marcia* system still at about fifty percent of normal. However, by a system of by-pass and cross connections to divert the water around the breaks, it has been possible to maintain this flow and leave the acqueduct clear at the point of break for repairs. Arrangements were made on this day to take workmen up to the main distribution at Tivoli with had been cleared of enemy action. The *Azienda Governatoriale Elettricità ed Acqua* system was working at about sixty percent of flow. A system has been worked out by means of cross connections between *Marcia* and *Azienda Governatoriale Elettricità ed Acqua* systems to give pressure to the *Marcia* system when the *Azienda Governatoriale Elettricità ed Acqua* pumps at Salone come into operation, so that the higher levels of the city can receive water. At present, it will be possible to do this only by dividing the city into four zones and feeding them in rotation. This rationing scheme was laid out and adopted.

June 9th, 1944. *Marcia* system reported that one aqueduct (there are

two main aqueducts from source at Tivoli) between sources and Tivoli, completely broken, but by the cross by-pass system, flow of fifty percent is still maintained. List of reservoirs was completed which showed the total city capacity is in the region of sixteen thousand cubic meters to which may be added most large buildings which have two thousand litre tanks and the better class of houses which have a tank usually of two to three hundred litres. Thus, it will be seen that the city actually lives from its mains and has no storage capacity since, in normal times, the flow is two hundred million gallons per day. In *the Azienda Governatoriale Elettricità ed Acqua* system, about forty percent flow was received, owing to the work necessary at the New Vergine. This should come on full flow as soon as pumps at Salone are flushed out. Work on the pump station and feeded lines continued.

June 10th 1944. Flow fifty percent. Works at Tivoli reported badly damaged and being surveyed. The sources are filled with debris from the demolitions, but the water still escapes into the collecting basin lower down the line, owing to the added danger of pollution, chlorination takes place at a point in the main aqueduct above Tivoli. Work of repairs continued. *Azienda Governatoriale Elettricità ed Acqua* flow approximately fifty percent. Work continued on pumps. Survey is being maintained and a crane and crew have been sent to the source. Two more have been asked for of which one is enroute to do the work of clearing the sources. The pumping station at Salone functioned by the thirteenth, and has had one or two stops, but is now again in operation. Since June 10th, the water systems have been out of danger and, with the work continuing, it is anticipated that the aqueducts will be giving normal supplies of water at proper pressures by the end of July.

ELECTRICAL SECTION :

Electical Section, like the Water Section, arrived in Rome at dawn on 5 June. Upon entering the city, lights were noted in a few buildings, so it was known that some electric power was available; but the source was not known. The normal source, the great hydro-electric network

to the north and east, which normally supplies Rome with one hundred and twenty-six thousand kilowatts, was cut off. There were, then, only the local stand-by sets consuming fuel which has to be trucked in and can only then supply one-fifth of the normal requirements. A detailed day-by-day report of the electrical section shows what steps were taken and when.

5 June 1944. The section arrived in Rome at 04:30 hours. At 12:00 hours, a meeting was held with representatives of utilities. After a quick survey of the city, verbal reports were received from Eng. Aldo Rovelli, Chief Engineer of *Società Romana di Elettricità* and from Prof. Ippolito, Chairman, *Azienda Governatoriale Elettricità ed Acqua*. Both of these systems have distribution networks over the entire city. One is municipally owned; the other, privately owned. Requested written reports as to conditions from both systems, such reports to be furnished 6 June. Secured office space at *Società Romana di Elettricità* building.

6 June 1944. Conferences were held with Eng. Rovelli and Prof. Ipollito. Secured additional reports on systems. Obtained lists of company vehicles and secured temporary permits. Secured passes for company engineers to leave Rome area and inspect hydro plants and transmission lines. Ordered power restored to Ambassador and Excelsior Hotels. Service resumed on a twenty-four hour basis at 10:30 hours. Colonel Birchett advises that one-half of the stock coal of the State Railroads released for use in steam power plants. Submitted report estimating monthly and daily requirements of coal, fuel oil, and lubricating oil.

7 June 1944. Authorized *Società Romana di Elettricità* and *Azienda Governatoriale Elettricità ed Acqua* to use proportionate shares of coal released by State Railways. Neither company has facilities for transporting coal. Appointed Lt. Wade-Brown as liaison officer between the two companies and the Electric Power Section. Conference with Col. Growdon, Vice-Chairman of the Electric Power Board. Informed Col. Growdon of the critical fuel situation and furnished an estimate of minimum monthly requirements.

8 June 1944. Conference: Colonel Cockerton, 59th Area: Major Barry. Peninsular Base Section; Prof. Ipolleto; Eng Rovelli. Eng.

Rovelli reports on result of inspection trip to hydro installations:

a. Main Tivoli plant destroyed.

b. Two small plants near Tivoli can be placed in operation within a short time.

| *Installed Capacity* | *Continuous Operation* | *Name* |
|---|---|---|
| 4500 KW | 2200 | Arci |
| 2400 KW | 2400 | Vesti |

Inspected power stations (*Società Romana di Elettricità* and *Azienda Governatoriale Elettricità ed Acqua*), at San Paolo.

9 June 1944. Instructed company to repair transmission lines from Tivoli to Rome as soon as possible. Work started. Estimated completion in ten days. Arranged with State Railways to transfer coal from San Lorenzo to San Paolo by rail.

10 June 1944. First delivery of railroad coal to *Società Romana di Elettricità* plant by rail. Transferred twenty tons of railroad coal by truck from Trastevere Station. Forty men employed on reconstruction of Rome-Tivoli transmission line.

11 June 1944. Received reports (not verified) that five hundred tons of coal are at Civitavecchia, four hundred tons at Santa Severa, one hundred and fifty tons at Roma Smistamento. Conference with Lt. Col. Evans of Coal Section, AAI, relative to securing coal for operation of electric and gas plants. Large stocks available in Naples and southern Italy. Coal stock at gas company estimated at twenty-nine hundred tons. Normal use, three hundred tons daily. Present use, thirty tons daily (for hospitals and a few other users). Conference with Gen. Tate (G-4 of Fifth Army), Lt. Col. Birchett and Lt. Col. Evans was held at which the priority of electric power was determined and plans were made for the obtaining of fuel. Meeting with company officials on further restricting use of electricity. Plan approved providing for civilian use of four hours on alternate days.

12 June 1944. Inspection trip to hydro plants at Scalelle, Subiaco and Comunacqua. Subiaco plants destroyed. Small plants at Scalelle and Comunacqua saved.

13 June 1944. Meeting with company officials and Col. Cooley. Company submitted program for restoration of hydro plants. Immediate program aproved. The available hydro-electric plants are as follows: (Power available is reduced to indicated figure because of water shortage at this season).

| *Plant* | *KW* | *Daily Production KW Hours* | *Estimated date available in Rome* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arci | 2200 | 100,000 | 20 June |
| Vesta | 2500 | | 20 June |
| Comunacqua | 4000 | 100,000 | 30 June |
| Scalelle | 3500 | 85,000 | 15 July |
| TOTAL: | 12200 | 285,000 | |

This program, if achieved, will make available hydro-electric power equivalent to approximately fifty percent of present maximum demand and will furnish about seventy percent of current Kw hour requirements.

14 June 1944. Instructed gas company to cooperate with *Società Romana di Elettricità* in transferring coal to electric plant. Meeting with Tram Company officials. Ordered fifty percent curtailment in street car operation.

A report on the power situation as it existed 8 June is interesting:

« *Report on power supply, City of Rome*

« General: The present power supply for Rome is generated at San Paolo by two thermal stations. Plant number one is owned by *Società Romana di Elettricità*, plant number two by the *Azienda Governatoriale Elettricità*. These two companies supply the distribution networks throughout the Rome Area. These stations formerly were used as emergency stations to supplement the main power supply which was generated at Terni, Farfa and Tivoli. The main plant of the Tivoli group has been completely destroyed, while the others are in enemy hands. Two small hydro-plants near Tivoli have been

found undamaged. These plants will be furnishing a small amount to Rome in approximately ten days.

« Situation : The power consumed by the city of Rome formerly was approximately one hundred and twenty thousand kilowatts. The present supply is twenty-six thousand kilowatts. The plants are running near capacity, although additional units will soon be available for service. However, the coal and oil supplies are nearly exhausted.

« Conditions of Plants : Plant No. 1 capacity twelve thousand kilowatts, uses coal only for fuel at the rate of one hundred and eighty tons per day which produced today one hundred and eighty thousand kilowatt hours. Enough coal is available at the station to continue operations for eight days. The boiler capacity limits the production at present.

« Plant No. 2 capacity fourteen thousand kilowatts, load carried today two hundred and twenty-nine thousand kilowatt hours. This plant contains both diesel and steam generators. There are two five thousand kilowatt diesel machines; one is operating, the other could be repaired within fifteen days. With the second machine repaired and placed in service, if necessary, the diesel oil supply will be exhausted within twenty days. Plant No. 2 has one steam turbine six thousand kilowatt and two three thousand. One three thousand kilowatt machine will be ready for operation in three days. The other two are now operating. The coal supply at this plant will be exhausted in twelve days. Coal consumption, one hundred and ten tons per day. Additional boilers (very old) are available here to use fuel oil and can be operated to a capacity of six thousand kilowatts.

« Hydro-Stations near Tivoli.

« *Arci*: Rated capacity four thousand, five hundred kilowatt run of stream plant. Present continuous capacity, two thousand, two hundred and fifty kilowatts. Station undamaged, transmission lines slightly damaged and it is expected power will be available for Rome within ten days.

« *Vesta*: Rated capacity, two thousand, four hundred kilowatts. Can be run at full capacity continuously. Plant undamaged. Pen stock in

town of Tivoli may be damaged. Condition at present unknown. Even though damaged, it is thought plant can be on line within ten days. The power of these two small stations will be fed to undamaged transformers at the main Tivoli plant and from there to Rome.

« Fuel needed to continue present operation.

| *Coal* | *Tons/day* | *Tons/Month* | *Fuel at Plant Exhausted* | *Storage Capacity* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Plant No. 1 *Società Romana di Elettricità* | 180 | 5,400 | Within 8 days | 4,000 |
| Plant No. 2 *Azienda Governatoriale Elettricità* | 110 | 3,300 | Within 12 days | 2,500 |
| TOTAL: | 290 | 8,700 | | 6,500 |

« Sardinian coal has been used in both plants. Barge unloading facilities exist on the Tiber near the plant.

| *Oil-Plant No. 2 only* | *Tons/day* | *Tons/Month* | *When Needed* | *Capacity Storage* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Diesel Oil | 56 | 1,680 | Within 20 days | 2,400 |
| Lubricating Oil | — | 19 | Within 20 days | — |
| Fuel Oil | 108 | 3,240 | Within 12 days | 2,600 |

« Recommendations: For permanent operation of plant the possibility of delivery of Sardinian coal to Rome should be investigated. This will entail clearing of Tiber River, the mouth of which is reported blocked by sunken ships, and by two demolished bridges between Rome and the mouth of the river. Coal was normally transported up the Tiber by barges of two hundred ton capacity, being transferred from colliers to barges at a point not yet surveyed.

Presumably it will be impossible to deliver coal at Rome from any source before present stocks are exhausted and unless arrangements are made for delivery at daily rate of fifty-six tons of Diesel fuel, one hundred and eight tons of boiler fuel oil, one ton of lubricating oil, service will have to be seriously curtailed within ten to fifteen days, and the supply will fail within twenty days.

« If above fuel oil is provided, but no coal, with the two small hydro-

plants near Tivoli repaired and in service (not absolutely certain), the supply available will be approximately eighty percent of the supply existing at the present time.

W.L. Medding,
Colonel, C. E.,
Engineer R.A.C.
A. E. Cockerton,
Lt. Col., R. E.
CRE 104 Works
59 Area.
C. R. Birchett,
Lt. Col., C.E.,
Director TCU. Div. »

GAS SECTION:

Under the German domination, no gas whatever was supplied to the city for several months. We have been able to install gas for the use of hospitals by carefully conserving the small amount of fuel available for its manufacture. Gas is already being furnished to the hospitals in the city. It is difficult, thus far, to establish any priority beyond this because so many types of users draw gas from the same mains. However, in the near future, the production of gas will be stopped until a supply of coal can be assured.

PUBLIC WORKS:

*Streets, Roads and Bridges of Rome.* These facilities appeared at first sight to be in excellent condition. On more complete examination, however, a number of streets were found damaged by heavy traffic though there were no signs of land mines. Only one bridge over the Tiber in the city had been destroyed. Two others were prepared for demolition, but the charges they had were not exploded. The Bomb Disposal Squad removed these charges and the bridges were saved. All bridges over the Tiber outside Rome were destroyed. One long-span arch bridge over the Aniene River in the northeast part of the city was damaged by mines. Arrangements have been made with the *Governatorato* officials to have the original builder of this bridge

make the necessary repairs. In the outskirts of the city, some roads have been damaged by air raids, thus slowing up traffic. The *Governatorato* is planning on proceeding with these repairs and we are making a survey of the gasoline and other petroleum products necessary to operate the equipment to make the repairs and assure adequate maintenance. These estimates are for first thirty-day needs, and second thirty-day needs. The roads of the *Governatorato* outside of Rome are in very bad condition due to battle action and heavy military use. The repair and maintenance of the State, Provincial and *Governatorato* roads are proceeding under the governmental unit responsible for them. To this end, contracts have been made by the proper officials under Allied Military Government direction. A survey of the gasoline and other petroleum products necessary to do the work is being made. We are also issuing temporary licenses for the necessary trucks and expediting circulating permits for the labor involved.

*Garbage and Street Refuse Removal.* Being of great importance from a sanitary standpoint, contact was made at an early stage of our occupation with the proper technical director of the services. The work was formerly accomplished in the Metropolitan area by the use of about twelve hundred street cleaners, drivers, etc., some forty-five lorries and numerous horse-drawn carts. Registration and circulation permits for the lorries and personnel have been expedited by this office. The Germans had requisitioned a considerable number of the trucks. Carts and horses were hidden to avoid being requisitioned. These have been taken into service as rapidly as they came out of hiding. A survey of the gasoline requirements is being made. By the time gasoline and adequate supplics of water becomes available the services will be almost restored to normal.

*Storm and Santiary Sewers.* The sewers of the city appear to be unharmed from battle action. and since they operate by gravity, they seem to be functioning satisfactorily even though water is inadequate. Minor stoppages in street inlet drains have occurred in some instances, principally due to under-maintenance in recent weeks, or through bombing. Such damage is being repaired as rapidly as ascertained and work is in progress to restore to normal.

*Fire and Air-Raid Alarm Systems.* As far as can be ascertained, the alarm system both for fire and air-raid warning is in good condition, but lack of electrical power for signal communications renders it inoperative for the time being. There is nothing to be done beyond restoring the power as indicated.

*Zoological Gardens.* The more dangerous animals had been removed to Sabaudia and a place north of Rome. The situation demanded immediate attention as the animals were very hungry and evidently had not been fed for some time. The means of providing food has been expedited by this office.

TELEPHONES:

The Germans did not wreck the telephone exchanges as they did in Naples, but took away the long distance repeater equipment from the trunk exchange. Some time before our advent, they had restricted the number of civilian telephones that could be used to about five thousand essential users, presumably to conserve electrical current.

All telephones were disconnected by our advance forces but, by the end of the second day of our occupation, all the important military centers were connected to the civilian system and, by the end of the following day, civilian service was restored to as many lines as had been permitted under German domination.
Since then, some five thousand additional civilian telephones, including most of those required by the Vatican, have been added and as soon as the electric power situation is more stabilized, about sixty percent of the one hundred and twenty thousand civilian subscribers will be reconnected. The remaining forty percent of the equipment will be reserved for military installations.

TELEGRAPHS:

The three main telegraph offices and the equipment were undamaged but, owing to demolition of line plant outside the city, no service is possible. In the meantime, the equipment is being maintained ready for service when required.

CENSORSHIP:

The Postal Civil Censorship unit arrived in Rome on 5 June, established an office, and assembled the Italian censorship staff of some one hundred and seventy officers. These men are being vetted by Field Security Service and enough of them are ready to commence work as soon as postal service is permitted.

A telephone censorship officer has now reported and is getting the Italian censorship staff together. They will be ready to operate as soon as enough of them have been vetted.

POSTAL SERVICE:

All of the six main post offices and the seventy branch offices were left undamaged by the Germans. On our entry, all were ordered to close and were put out-of-bounds to military personnel.

An inventory of all stamps in all the offices was made and those prepared for the Republican Government were impounded. A check revealed that the stock of forms for Current Accounts, Postal Bonds and Money Order Service was sufficient to enable the financial services of the post office to be reopened and, in agreement with the Chief Finance Officer, this was arranged in conjunction with the banks, on 13 June.

A local post-card service within the city of Rome was put into operation on 15 June and, within a few days, it is expected to establish a limited post-card service between Rome and southern Italy.

SUMMARY:

In the work to be done during the first few days in Rome, every section has rendered tremendous service. Behind the outward visable signs of moving tanks and celebrating civilians, the members of the Transportation-Communication-Utilities Division have labored through long hours without rest, trying to return to normal the life of the city.

As a result, veritable mountains of food have been moved. The street cars (trams) have operated. The danger of water-borne diseases that may be due to lack of water, has been avoided. Lights and even gas have been furnished for essential needs and the nerve centers of communications protected, repaired and returned to use. Without the staff of skilled engineer officers of the Rome Area Command under the command of Col. Medding, Major Stribler of the Signal Section and engineers of the 59th Area, British, this task would have been far more difficult.

The accomplishment of this combined group of American, British and Italian engineers during the first ten days after the Allied entry into the city has been marked with a high degree of efficiency.

# PETROLEUM PRODUCTS DIVISION

PERSONNEL:

Mr. Arnold Hofland
Mr. David H. West
Maj. Lawrence Grunder
Maj. Daniel Pidgeon

The Petroleum Section, which is administrated by the Allied Forces Headquarters, arrived during the first days and set up operation in the *Agenzia Generale Italiana Petroli* and *Consorzio Italiano Petroli* offices, and is organized and functioning.

Nine filling stations will be opened on 16 June in Rome for civil distribution.

Local supply tanks have been measured and a few tons of petrol (gasoline) located. Army was then requested to furnish other civilian needs according to the plan.

Registration of vehicles continues and persons registered will be issued *Consorzio Italiano Petroli* ration coupons for use in obtaining gasoline.

The *Consorzio Italiano Petroli* has located tank car equipment which can move petroleum products in bulk.

Army has also been requested to release fuel for agricultural uses in amounts estimated by the Petroleum Section.

The plans made in advance have been put into effect and all the preliminary arrangements are completed for the rationing of gasoline, automobile oil, kerosene (paraffine oil) and candles. The last two items have not so badly been needed as anticipated because of the partial availability of electric current.

# PROPERTY CONTROL DIVISION

PERSONNEL:

Major Paul D. Shriver, Chief of Division and Property Controller
Major Victor A. Gianelli, Deputy Property Controller
Captain Harry D. Weaver, Assistant Property Controller
Captain Philip H. Vincent, Accountant.

Proclamation No. 2, issued by order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies in Italy, General Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, concerns the control of property.

It defines Allied property, and cancels all Italian laws pertaining to confiscation or sequestration of Allied property; sets forth the protection of such property by Allied Military Government; lays down penalties for infractions; etc.

The Controller of Property was charged with responsability for protecting, preliminary to taking formal custody, the property of Allied nationals, enemy state property, and such property of the Italian Government, including Fascist property, as was not in the possession of another branch of the armed services, or otherwise adequately protected. The division personnel entered Rome with four officers and two enlisted men within eight hours after the German Army left.

Conditions at the time were found to be excellent, except for difficulty in making early contact with officials who possessed the necessary records. An office was established the first day. The S-Force had prevented any tendency toward civilian looting and no evidence of looting of property of Allied nationals has been presented during the entire period of the Fifth Army's occupation.

Through the Governor's office, officials representing the Prefect and the *Intendenza di Finanza* were contacted, the Proclamation read and explained, and immediate instructions provided for the preparation of necessary reports. Protective notice were posted on many properties, prohibiting entrance.

The next problem was taking protective custody of Allied banking interests. The following were contacted immediately:

The Italo-American Bank
The American Express Company
Barclay's Bank of London.

These were taken under our immediate control and arrangements made for their reopening coincident with the opening of other banks, in order to preserve confidence.

An unexpected problem arose on the second day, which required immediate attention. We obtained information to the effect that a number of local distilleries had in their possession large stocks of liquors, the basic ingredients of which had been furnished by the German Army. One of our officers. Major V. A. Gianelli, was assigned to hold these stocks pending a final determination. Over a period of a week, the stocks were frozen and examined. The distillery owners acted with complete honesty and the result is that we are able to take possession of over 100,000 litres of liquor to be sold, through official channels, to Allied personnel at a price represented by the cost of production. The price is one-fourth the going price and will represent a saving in excess of three hundred thousand dollars ($ 300,000) to Allied personnel. This is completed, except for mechanical details.

The Division's work was divided into the following categories:

(a) Industrial concerns
(b) Real and personal proterty
(c) Financial institutions and intangibles.

Industrial concerns were under Major V. A. Gianelli. The following interests came under his guidance, among others:

International Business Machines Company
Singer Sewing Machine
His Master's Voice, radio and records
General Electric Company.

Real and personal property was under Captain H. D. Weaver, who, through Italian officials, had protective notices posted on approximately one hundred properties. Inspections were made of the most important of these, including the palace of Lord Rennel of Rodd, the villa of Miss Marion Kemp, and others. Through the Italian sequestration channels, he made contact with the officials who were looking after the properties and arranged for their continued management.

Financial institutions and intangibles came under the direction of Capt. P. H. Vincent. Arrangements had been made through the Finance Division to block all bank accounts of Allied nationals, Fascist organizations and prominent Fascists. This was done and the banks are now submitting lists of such accounts for screening and subsequent control of those belonging to Allied nationals.

The Controller of Property, Major Paul D. Shriver, provided overall direction, and more particularly arranged for meeting with Italian officials, management conferences with the official in charge of the most important properties, assisting in developing a civilian staff, including secretaries, translators and accountants. A British subject with forty years Italian business experience has proved to be invaluable in his capacity as business consultant to this division. Sir John Saorto, an Italian lawyer who has represented British and American interests from Vatican City, furnished immediate help in determining which officials could be relied upon. Our staff has conducted approximately two hundred interviews and no person, to our knowledge, has been unable to get attention on problems involving this division.

To date the apparent integrity among individual sequestrators has

been high, due in part to the constant watchfulness of employees or former employees of sequestrated business or properties. The conditions have been the best of any area in which property control has operated and progress has been correspondingly great. There are certain problems which necessarily arise. For example, the Fascists removed large amounts of liquid assets to the north, but there is much evidence that individual sequestrators saved large amounts. The records of commercial firms will require long and extensive study before an accurate accounting can be made.

Because of military necessity, valuable villas owned by Allied nationals have been requisitioned, even though they have been unoccupied. For example the villa of Miss Marion Kemp, Via Gregoriana 22, is filled with invaluable antiques in excellent condition, including a French salon, a Russian room, a Japanese room, paintings, tapestries, etc. This has been requisitioned for use by an American general. The Controller of Property inspected the property, furnished instructions for storing certain books and other small objects not essential to the villa's appearance or the comfort of the officers, and received assurance that the present staff of caretakers would be retained and the utmost care exercised. Where ranking officers use such properties, with our knowledge and consent, a full inventory is prepared, and every effort made to provide against the possibility of theft by those few ever-present « souvenir hunters ». Allied properties are subject to the same use for military purposes as any other and we must content ourselves with attempting to provide the utmost protection.

The cooperation received from divisions and from higher authorities has been excellent. Because of the attention to duty by the Division staff, the conditions which exist, and the cooperation received, it is believed that far greater progress has been made than was anticipated.

# REFUGEES DIVISION

PERSONNEL:

Major John O. Stuart, Chief of Division.

GENERAL PROBLEMS:

The entry of Allied troops into the city of Rome presented a refugee problem of a type fairly unique in the history of Allied Military Government in Italy. Large numbers of both Southern and Northern Italians had migrated to Rome shortly after the Allied landings in southern Italy in September of 1943, in order to avail themselves of the relative protection of a holy city in which the Vatican itself is located. The large number of German troops which occupied the city added further to a crowded housing situation. There was much congestion, overcrowding of dwelling houses and apartments and the attendant misfortunes of disease and a lowering of moral standards.

NUMBER OF REFUGEES:

Soon after the Allied liberation of Rome, observers reported that the refugee situation seemed well in hand, but that shortly after the date of entry, the problem increased to alarming proportions. The

number of refugees present in Rome is not subject to any accurate census, although on the basis of the number of individuals present in refugee concentration centers and the amount of food consumed, a preliminary estimate would reach nearly 100,000.

## DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE INITIAL PERIOD:

The return of households from hiding places and from towns in the outlying vicinity of Rome presented the problem of finding accommodations for the refugees who, in the absence of the owners, had appropriated their dwellings. The requisitioning of buildings by military authorities further complicated the matter, and recommendations have been made that requisitioning of buildings be restricted to those housing no refugees or families.

Many men, a large percentage of whom were soldiers or sailors, began coming into Rome from the north as soon as the liberation was effected, and an additional number of refugees returned to their homes from localities where heavy fighting had taken place (Cassino, Castelforte, Cisterna, Velletri, Genzano, Albano, etc.).

## ESTABLISHMENT OF REFUGEE CAMP:

Acting on the basis of preliminary planning and on-the-scene reconnaissance, refugee officers immediately began the establishment of a Rome refugee camp in *Cine Città*, or Cinema City, once the home of the Italian motion picture industry. Facilities are available for the care of from 10,000 to 50,000 refugees. When operated as one of the chain of camps and refugee centers to the south, this *Cine Città* will serve in removing refugees from the overcrowded capital.

The establishment of *Cine Città* as the preliminary refugee center in the chain was delayed until recently because the American 36th Division occupied the area initially, followed by the Moroccan 2nd Division. There being no electricity to operate the water pumps, a shortage will continue for some time.

The officer in charge of this division reported that the problem of establishing the refugee camp has further been complicated by the lack of response from Allied Control Commission to continued requests that Italian Refugee Branch headquarters be permitted to move to Rome with the necessary staff and personnel.

A camp containing 7,000 refugees at Cesano was found in poor condition, and Colonel Brister of Allied Control Commission and Colonel Neprud visited the camp early during the first days in Rome. The Italian Refugee Branch has assumed responsibility for operation of the camp, and no further problem exists in that quarter.

## TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS:

The Refugee Division is cooperating with the Provost Marshal and other police officers of the Fifth Army that there may be a minimum of traffic and congestion on the roads.

While it is never entirely possible to free the roads of refugees, civilian traffic has been kept under control and expectations achieved. Military commanders have informed our refugee officers that civilian traffic on the roads is not unduly interfering with military movements. Civilians are using the side roads, where they exist, and where only large highways are available, animal-drawn vehicles are removed by military police and kept in fields until they can be put on the roads during lulls in troop movements.

Road blocks have been set to prevent refugees and other unauthorized civilians from entering Rome, but there are no restrictions on such persons leaving Rome to go southward, provided necessary passes are procured from Public Safety authorities. Every facility is being extended those persons in possession of proper permits so as to clear the city of refugees as soon as possible.

Through close cooperation between the Division of Displaced Persons and the Refugees Division, displaced persons — as well as former prisoners of war and ex-internees (Allied nationals) — are allowed to use the refugee centers as required.

FUTURE PROBLEMS:

Preliminary surveys have been made and provisions are ready to take care of an influx of refugees expected from the Eighth Army area. Refugee Division officers have been in contact with Lt. Col. Elwis, Eighth Army Refugee Officer, and the Camp at *Cine Città* will be used to house these future refugees.

Reports of infiltration into Rome are still being received by the Refugee Division, although it is believed that the departures greatly exceed the arrivals.

If the necessary power can be procured to maintain the pumps at *Cine Città* and if the required staff is brought from Naples to assist the present overworked personnel, the *Cine* Città camp will be able to function at top efficiency in the near future.

# DISPLACED PERSONS DIVISION

PERSONNEL :

Major Evelyn H. Samson, Chief of Division

A displaced person, as distinct from a refugee, is one who is unable, because of war conditions, to return to his native country. A refugee is an Italian who is cut off from his home.

The work of the Displaced Persons Division has been largely in the care and assistance of former prisoners of war and other military persons of the Allied nations, exclusive of French, British and Americans. This we consider a temporary undertaking since it is not a normal responsibility of Allied Military Government. What we have done has been carried out in order to meet the wishes of the Army Commander. Similarly, certain assistance has been rendered released internees of the Allied Nations. This is in the absence of any other local organization which might come to their assistance.

Allied nationals are grouped and well organized. An officer from the Polish Corps is arranging for the recruitment of Poles of military age or training.

Arrangements have been made for the payment of cash subsistence allowances to American and British nationals in urgent need, and similar arrangements exist for cash payments and the supply of milk, etc., to other Allied nationals who are destitute.

A reception camp at *Cine Città* in the *Via Tuscolana*, about eight miles from the center of the city, is being prepared and urgent cases can be received as from Saturday, June 17, 1944. Much work remains to be done with regard to buildings, water and electric supply, and equipment, before the camp can receive displaced persons in large quantities. This camp is, of course, maintained in connection with our facilities for refugees.

Meanwhile Allied nationals are being located, listed and documented with a view to ultimate repatriation.

# MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES DIVISION

PERSONNEL:

Lt. Perry B. Cott, USNR, Chief of Division
Capt. T. Humphrey Brooke, Archives Director.

GENERAL SITUATION:

Following the investigations and conferences of the first days after the Allied entry into Rome, Fine Arts officers commenced systematic inspections of war damage in the immediate vicinity of the city and arranged for early repair. With slight exceptions, all monuments and museums were in excellent condition and little looting had been reported. Complete coordination has now been effected between Allied officers and officials of the important museums, ministries and art galleries. Reports are submitted to the Fine Arts Division from the directors of the various cultural institutions in the city, and material is being collected on the status of the many famous collections and buildings.

The first of the meetings at which such reports were suggested was attended by the following Italian fine arts officials: Professor Aurigemma, *Sopraintendente Antichità Roma I*; Senator Bartoli, *Sopraintendente Antichità Roma IV*; Professor Manicini, *Sopraintendente Antichità Roma II;* Professor Barocelli, *Sopraintendente ai Monumenti;* Professor de Rinaldis, *Sopraintendente alle Gallerie Roma I;* Commendatore de To-

masso, *Capo Divisione Direzione Generale delle Belle Arte*, Ministry of Education; Professor Munoz, *Ispettore Generale d'Antichità e Belle Arti del Governatorato di Roma;* Arch. De Angelis d'Ossat, *Ispettore Generale* of the Ministry of Education; and Dr. d'Orsi, *Direttore della Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Antica.*

WAR DAMAGES:

With Professor Aurigemma, *Sopraintendente Antichità di Roma I,* and the chief of the Rome fire department, the Fine Arts officer visited the museum at Lake Nemi which housed the two famous Roman galleys raised from the bottom of the lake. On the basis of evidence found in the museum and accounts of two custodians, it was clearly established that German soldiers had destroyed these ships intentionally by setting fire to them.

An inspection of Hadrian's Villa in Tivoli disclosed that one bomb and several shells had caused slight damage.

The Castello Ruspoli at Nemi, inspected by the Fine Arts officer, was found looted and damaged due to occupation by German troops. Pictures had been cut from the frames, debris covered the floors, coverings had been torn from furniture and the castle in general was in poor condition.

The Church of San Lorenzo in Rome was found to have been seriously damaged by Allied bombing, but the oldest part of the church—the choir and apse—were undamaged.

REQUISITIONING OF BUILDINGS:

A request for the requisitioning of the *Museo del Genio* as a hospital was not approved. The use of the *Palazzo della Consulta*, ex-ministry for African Colonies, was approved for requisitioning by the Commanding General, Rome Area Command, and inspections were made prior to occupancy. Valuable furnishings were removed and stored in locked rooms.

## ARCHIVES:

A valuable discovery was made, upon inspection of the Viminale, when the Archives Officer found the compete archives and correspondence files of Mussolini's personal secretary (*Secretario Particolare del Capo del Governo*). The files were found to contain 250,000 documents of the Duce's correspondence, a collection of unique importance, but no guard or protection had been arranged for them. The Archives Officer reported it absolutely urgent that similar gaps in arrangements made by the S-Force should be avoided.

The dissolution of the S-Force threw on Allied Military Government the entire responsibility for protection of archives and buildings formerly under the control of S-Force officers. This is being carried out at once under the direction of the Archives Officer.

All ministries are being inspected for useful archives, although transportation and communications difficulties have hampered the activities of the Archives Officer and the inspection is proceeding slowly.

## ROBERTS COMMISSION:

A cable request from Headquarters Allied Control Commission to permit members of the Presidential Roberts Commission on Fine Arts to proceed to Rome was approved, and on 14 June 1944 Professor William Dinsmoor reported to General Hume. He was put in touch with the Fine Arts and Archives Officers and has been working closely with them ever since. The main body of the Commission has not arrived as yet, so a full report on their activities in coordination with Allied Military Government cannot yet be made.

# EDUCATION DIVISION

PERSONNEL:

Lt. Col. Henry T. Rowell, Chief of Division.
Captain Frank J. Chiara, Education Officer.

SITUATION ON ARRIVAL:

A quick survey of the first day of Allied occupation revealed excellent conditions. Foreign academies, libraries and other educational institutions had suffered no damage at the hands of the Germans and, with the exception of the University, had continued to function fairly normally during German occupation.

The elementary schools were closed for summer vacation. In the secondary schools, examinations were being held. Courses had been suspended during the last few months at the University since holding them would have given the Germans excellent opportunities for seizing and deporting the young men.

SCHOOL ARRANGEMENTS:

On 6 June, the Director of Education called on the *Provveditore agli Studi* and reviewed the prevailing school situation. It was decided:

a. To continue holding the examinations in the secondary schools until finished.

b. To hold a supplementary session of examinations for students who had been previously disqualified for racial or political reasons.

c. To investigate all failures in order to ascertain whether political motives played any part in them.

d. To have a black list of professors and administrators drawn up by a Committee of Anti-Fascist professors which was already constituted at the time of our arrival. We saw to it that this Committee had working facilities.

Dr. Di Carlo, the *Provveditore*, was assured that salaries would be paid as usual. The Finance Division was consulted in this.

All arrangements made with Dr. Di Carlo were approved by the new Minister of Education, Prof. Di Ruggiero.

Protection of school buildings has been one of the activities which has taken most of this division's time. In spite of General Clark's order, a certain number were occupied or about to be occupied. In the latter event, actual occupation was prevented. In the former, troops have gradually been removed, and it can be expected that all schools except one will have been cleared by 20 June. It was excepted for an operational reason pertaining to signal communications.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF ROME :

The American 3rd Division was installed in the University by the time of Allied Military Government's arrival, having occupied it within the first hours after the city's capture. The Division had taken pains to close the library and the scientific institutes to protect them from possible damage by troops. We arranged a sort of « compromise » by which close the library and the scientific institutes to protect them from possible damage by troops. We arranged a sort of « compromise » by which allow examinations to be held and academic life in general to return to normal.

In accord with the Rector, Dr. di Ruggiero who has since been appointed Minister of Education, Dr. Spano, the administrative head was confirmed in office and was put in charge during the Minister's absence at Salerno. The University was authorized to reopen forthwith.

EPURATION :

The appointment of Prof. di Ruggiero to be Minister of Education aided us in settling upon a policy of education. Dr di Ruggero, a scholar of the greatest integrity, recognized the necessity of dismissing certain professors and administrators. At the same time, he requested that the dismissals be made in a manner consistent with the traditions of academic justice and freedom. That means that the individual should be given a fair chance to defend himself and that personal vindictiveness should not enter into the matter. To this we agreed. But in order that the matter should not be unduly delayed, we ordered the immediate liquidation of *Ente Nazionale Istruzione Media Superiore*, a Fascist school organization, and that immediate action be taken for the suspension of the more notorious Fascist school personnel. This is being done.

The small odd jobs which have kept the educational machinery functioning have been endless : facilitating transport, providing permits, obtaining power, etc. Each one has been handled immediately and, we believe, to the satisfaction of the persons concerned. The teachers of Italy have had daily tangible proof that an Allied Army is assisting them to return to their work in the best tradition of academic freedom.

# AGRICULTURE DIVISION

PERSONNEL:

None

Despite the persistent efforts made by the Allied Military Government for Rome over many weeks in advance of our coming to the city, no agriculture officer has ever reported for duty. There was no end of promises and we were given the name of Capt. Clayton C. Case, who was assigned to this function, but now, after the end of ten days of government, during which time telegrams and telephone messages to the Allied Control Comission failed to produce an agriculture officer, there is little to report.

The need for such an officer was anticipated and actually exists. If there is a place for an agricultural officer in connection with the administration of any city, that certainly is Rome, the most important city in southern Europe. The local problems pertaining to the food supply were anticipated as difficult of solution. The rapid advance of the Fifth Army, which early freed an area of agricultural importance has changed the picture considerably. A number of proprietors of large estates to the north of Rome, have asked for our cooperation in harvesting their crops, bringing their produce to the city, and securing seed material for the future. All of those matters require the aid of an agriculture of-

ficer and the failure to supply one must be considered a matter of no small consequence.

The following statement of agricultural products, produced on his estate, was furnished by Prince Boncompagni Ludovisi in connection with a request for gasoline. While it is the most extensive list that has come to our attention, it is by no means the only one.

« The writer is the owner and direct manager of 8350 *hectares*, disposed as follows :

1) Province of Rome :

a) Estate called *Fiorano* - 17 kms. south of the city - 925 *hectares*.

b) Estate called *Procoio Vecchio* - 22 kms north of the city - 2225 *hectares*.

2) Province of Viterbo :

Estate called *Pescia Romana*, east and west of the Via Aurelio - 5200 *hectares*.

« As a whole, the estates produce, to mention only the principal products :

3500 *quintals* of cereals (wheat and barley).
10000 *hectoliters* of milk for the city of Rome.
10000 *quintals* of fruit and vegetables for the city of Rome.
30000 *quintals* of hay.
20000 *quintals* of straw.
1500 *quintals* of flax-seed.
1000 *quintals* of wool.
1000 *quintals* of lucern seed and clover (trifoil).
150 *quintals* of cheese.

« The following cattle are on the estates :

300 milk cows.
500 work and breeding cattle.
60 breed horses.
80 work horses.
3500 sheep.

« The estates are equipped with the following agricultural machinery :

37 tractors.

6 reaping and thrashing machine (caterpillars).

« Miscellaneous agricultural machine of all kind, chiefly of American make.

« In estate No. 1 in the vicinity of Rome, in these last years the cultivation of orchard and vegetable-garden products has increased, now amounting to 50 *hectares*.

« The whole of the crops are sold directly to the consumer, through special sale-licenses, in the City ward-markets.

« To follow all this complex business the undersigned has for his own use a motorcar (*Lancia*, Roma 80980) and the following cars for the different estates :

Truck (*Citroën*).
Roma 80813. Capacity 60 *quintals*.
» »
Roma 81239. Capacity 18 *quintals*.
» (*Fiat*).
Roma 80087. Capacity 18 *quintals*.

Motorcycle-truck (*Fiat*) Roma 80489. Capacity 3 1/2 *quintals*.

Motor-wagon (*Guzzi*) Roma 14653. Capacity 10 *quintals*.

« All the cars, had till June, Italian licenses on the basis of necessity in the feeding of Rome.

« The cars are used not only in the operation of the estates, such as in transporting the gasoline, lubricants, seeds, manure, fertilizers, building material, etc., but also in carrying vegetables and fruit to the Roman markets and to the amassing centers.

« For these reasons the undersigned asks :

1) Circulation licenses for the cars.

2) Gasoline necessary for the cars, the 37 tractors and 6 caterpillar, reaping and thrashing machines.

« As it is necessary to begin the reaping and thrashing of the grain at once, and afterwards to start summer ploughing, it will be necessary :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the month of June : | Naptha | 172 | *quintals* |
| | Petroleum | 95 | *quintals* |
| | Gasoline | 114 | *quintals* |
| For the month of July : | Naptha | 200 | *quintals* |
| | Petroleum | 103 | *quintals* |
| | Gasoline | 115 | *quintals* |
| For the month of August : | Naptha | 280 | *quintals* |
| | Petroleum | 80 | *quintals* |
| | Gasoline | 65 | *quintals* |
| For the month of September : | Naptha | 280 | *quintals* |
| | Petroleum | 95 | *quintals* |
| | Gasoline | 65 | *quintals* ». |

There is an ever increasing number of reports from nearby agricultural areas that the peasants are letting crops spoil because fear of land mines keeps them out of their fields. Unexploded mines are a grave menace and are of no small significance in the present agricultural situation.

# CREATION OF AN ITALIAN MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT FOR ROME

Some months before Rome was captured by the Allied troops, the Prime Minister, Marshal Badoglio, asked General Roberto Bencivenga, then known to be in hiding in Rome, but with whom we maintained radio communications, to assume office as temporary commander of the city during any period that might intervene between the time of the enemy's withdrawal and our setting up an Allied Military Government. This measure was approved by the Allied Control Commission as well as by the Allied Military Government, the two organizations at that time being separate. This was done in order to assist the Allied Military Government in its future work by preventing disorder during the interval, which might have been rather long.

As a matter of fact, as things worked out, the Fifth Army advance elements arrived in Rome at the very moment that the Germans were departing, so that there was little for General Bencivenga and his staff to do. He was therefore asked to continue in office for a few days while the task of setting up of a regular city government was completed. During that time General Bencivenga, at our request, did not make any appointments or take any other action beyond routine administrative procedures.

Upon the second day of our occupancy of Rome, His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi, former Prime Minister and then chairman of the Commitee of National Liberation, called at our headquarters and

discussed the future organization of municipal government. He expressed his hearty approval of our appointment of Prince Filippo Doria Pamphilj and of the creation of a *Giunta* (Council) composed of two members representing each of the six recognized political parties. Prince Doria was interviewed a few days later and accepted the appointment as *Sindaco* of Rome. We avoided using the title « Governor of Rome », as a Fascist term and representing an office created by Mussolini. When on the following day, Signor Bonomi was made Prime Minister of Italy (President of the Council of Ministers) the matter of Prince Doria's appointment was again discussed with him. The appointment definitely made by the officer in charge of the Allied Military Government of Rome. At the same time the six political parties were requested to submit the names of two nominees each for membership in the *Giunta* (Council).

In deference to the Romans' liking for formal ceremonies, arrangements were made for a brief investiture at the Campidoglio, at 5 p. m. on Tuesday, 13 June 1944. This took place in the Hall of Julius Caesar in the presence of two hundred invited guests, representing not only the Allies but also the Diplomatic Corps and prominent Italian officials and others. The officer in charge of Allied Military Government in Rome, Brigadier General Edgar Erskine Hume, G.S.C., U. S. Army, spoke as follows :

« The duty of administering the affairs of the Eternal City is a grave responsibility. Rome belongs to the ages. Even a brief page in a chapter of its history is important. The Allies, whose armed forces have ended German oppression fully realize this. We have but two objects in being here. First, to defeat the enemy and drive him from the soil of Italy. Secondly, to do what we can to aid Italy to return to her normal way of life. Thereafter, we wish to return to our homes and families.

« These are the purposes of Allied Military Government of Rome, the responsability for which the Fifth Army Commander, General Clark, has entrusted to me.

« When we first arrived, we set up temporary headquarters in the Campidoglio. But we felt that the Campidoglio should be in Roman

hands, and therefore, on the second day, we established our offices elsewhere, and withdrew every Allied soldier from these halls.

« That gallant soldier, General Bencivenga, whose sufferings for the cause of human liberty are too well known to need words of mine, assumed the task of directing the civil and military affairs of the city during the interval between the enemy's withdrawal and our arrival. Happily, this interval, thanks to the fighting qualities of our soldiers, was a brief one. General Bencivenga's first duties have therefore been completed, and thenceforth his part will be exclusively military.

« We are mindful of the immemorial custom of entrusting to a Roman prince the direction of the city's affairs. We have therefore invited such a leader to assume office. His birth, his character and his worthy life are such as to inspire confidence.

« I am sure that under him the welfare of Rome will be safeguarded and the city will be able to recover from the shocks and sufferings of war.

« It is with solemn pride that I, who have borne arms in Italy in two great wars, read the following official document:
« ' After consulation with His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi, President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Government, Prince Filippo Andrea Doria Pamphilj is hereby appointed Sindaco of Rome.

« ' There will be appointed a Giunta, the members of which will be announced shortly.

EDGAR ERSKINE HUME
Brigadier General, General Staff Corps
In Charge of Allied Military Government, Fifth Army' » »

This officer then repeated the speech in Italian.

General Bencivenga next expressed his pleasure at the work done by Allied Military Government, Fifth Army, in Rome, during the week it had been in charge, and added that he was happy to see the intimate direction of the Italian capital entrusted to the capable hands of Prince Doria Pamphilj.

Prince Doria, speaking in Italian, then said :

« Following the rapid moving of events which have succeeded one another in this last brief period of its history, Rome, accustomed for centuries to witnessing the rise and fall of powers, witnesses, today, the return of its municipal life and structure.

« On assuming the office of first mayor of the newly reconstituted commune, I know that I am voicing the unanimous feeling of all those who have fought and suffered for the attainment of this end, in addressing the expression of our deep gratitude to General Bencivenga who, as a crowning end to his long and pertinacious work, carried out with much glorious personal sacrifice, on behalf of justice and liberty, boldly took on — in particularly perilous circumstances — the control and administration of the city.

« The conveyance of our grateful admiration goes to the great leader of the Fifth Army, General Clark, for his masterly handling of the military situation which caused Rome to be liberated with such rapidity as to spare the city all the dreaded changes which might otherwise have occurred.

« To the worthy representative of the Commander, to General Hume, an old and trusted friend of Italy, I desire to convey my particular greeting and thanks for the spirit of sincere collaboration and understanding with which he carries out the delicate functions entrusted to him.

« To the representatives of all the political parties who have fought, for many long years to attain the desired end which today has been finally reached, I address my cordial greetings, trusting to find in all of them, apart from any particular tenet, a common spirit of devotion to the cause of justice and liberty, and to the general physical and spiritual welfare of the people.

« With this hope and with this augury I take on my heavy burden ».

The historic hall was decorated with the flags of the Allies and of the Italians, including the banners of several *Rioni* of Rome. Liveried servants and other functionaries of the Campidoglio were much in evidence. The official party, including Col. Norman E. Fiske,

then adjourned to the balcony where General Bencivenga and Prince Doria spoke as follows, their speeches being transmitted by public address system through loud speakers situated in the square below.

General Bencivenga, speaking in Italian, said:

« Ladies and Gentlemen:

« I wish, firstly, to express from this historic hill the heartfelt gratitude of the population of Rome to the Fifth Army for your having gallantly liberated our city, in such a way as to spare it the destruction and horrors of combat and pillage, and have so generously come to the rescue of the Romans, who had reached the extreme limits of their resistance.

« I consider it an extremely favorable omen, that, in the early hours of June the fourth both the commander of the gallant Fifth Army and of our Resistance Front, as if led by an ideal urge, met on this very hill.

« When I had the honor and the pleasure of shaking hands with the courageous and genial General Clark, I felt that this meeting had a significance deeper than a simple act of courtesy; indeed it was a renewal of the old and deep bonds of mutual comradeship, sealed on the battlefields of the Great War.

« The rite of the sacred hill's occupation having been carried out, General Hume had the delicate thought to leave it (as he kindly expressed it) in the hands of a Roman. I had this honor bestowed upon me, and thus I took charge of the different services indispensable for the life of the city until the civic administration could be definitely settled.

« Now this settlement has taken place. It fulfills our best expectations: the re-establishment of the Commune with a Mayor, according to our old traditions, the Mayor being assisted by Councellors, the first and decisive step for the reinstatement of the municipal liberty which is the foundation of any sound democratic regime.

« This day, therefore, ought to be a day of exultation for you, my fellow citizens, and for all the Italians who look to Rome as to a guiding star. We welcome the fact that the high authority of Mayor

has been vested in one of the most distinguished and patriotic patricians of Rome. His appointment does not fail to remind us of the first Mayor of Rome after it became the capital of the Italian Kingdom, thus completing the unification of Italy.

« May the joy of this day be of some comfort to those among us who lost many of those near and dear to them in our long and arduous struggle against the oppressors; to all those who stoically faced the hardest sacrifices.

« May those sacrifices and hardships be also a solemn admonition to those who were not supporting the defense of liberty with all their energy. They should remember that liberty, once lost, can only be regained through tremendous sufferings and hardships comparable to Calvary.

« I now turn over to the firm hands of Prince Doria the administration of the city of Rome, which I held provisionally for a few days, and formulate the wish, in common with the population of Rome, that he may have the most brilliant succes in his new venture. And I do not doubt that under his intelligent guidance, the City of Rome will become the model of what a free city should be under a healthy regime of democracy and liberty ».

Prince Doria next spoke, as follows, in Italian:

« On assuming the reconstituted office of Mayor of this, our City of Rome, and on addressing you, my fellow citizens, for the first time, I wish above all to deliver our unanimous expression of devoted gratitude to Divine Providence for the great benefits He has bestowed even in these times of stress, on this city; especially for having preserved it from the most murderous and destructive consequences of the great battle which had been raging for many long months in its immediate neighborhood and was concluded at its very gates.

« And our grateful thoughts also go to our reverent Bishop, Pope Pius the Twelfth, to whose pressing and incessant intercessions Rome surely owes its safety, and whose innumerable charitable institutions have brought comfort and relief to many sufferers.

« But our words of gratitude would be void of any sincerity were

their meaning not confirmed by a corresponding attitude in our actions inspired by the teachings of Him who, with such generous insistance, has constantly pointed the way to the attainment of our temporal and spiritual well-being.

« Today the first step is being taken towards the reacquisition, on the part of the people, of their civic liberties. The well confined limitations, enforced by inevitable war necessities, do not allow a return to the total enjoyment of such liberties, but it is, perhaps, not to be entirely regretted that such a return to such total enjoyment should be gradual, provided we be willing to make good use of the enforced preparatory period to foster within us that spirit which is necessary to reach a full development period and enjoyment of a true state of liberty. And, while aspiring to reach such a state, let us remember that in order that the word liberty may attain its full expression and efficacy, for the common and general good, it should be completed by the words duty and responsibility.

« Let each one of us, therefore, accomplish his duty faithfully, within the limits of his own capacity and in his own state of life, with the full sense of the responsibility that such a task confers on each one, towards himself and towards his fellow citizens. If this be the spirit which will assist us in our daily toil, liberty will find a properly tilled soil in which to bury its roots at the proper season.

« I know that on taking on the office to which I have been appointed I am undertaking a task of tremendous weight; I will buckle to it, trusting in the help of Divine Providence. You, my fellow citizens, I ask to collaborate in the fulfillment of my task by accomplishing faithfully your duty as citizens.

« After these days of natural exhaltation, let us all return to our work; let us obey the laws, let us maintain, in all circumstances, a serene and dignified composure. And let us also endeavor to foster in our hearts a true spirit of brotherly charity, pitying the sufferer, helping the needy.

« Let us be honest and straight in our dealings both public and personal, and let us render each other a helping hand to overcome the inevitable difficulties of the moment. And permit this appeal of

mine for a spirit of civic and brotherly love, for a sincere desire of reciprocal understanding and agreement of souls. To which, I am certain, the memory of so many of our dead binds us. I sum up with two words from a Roman to Romans: « *Volemose bene* ».

An American military band played in the Piazza Campidoglio and the entire ceremony closed with the national anthems of France, Great Britain, United States and Italy.

## APPOINTMENT OF THE *GIUNTA*:

There being some delay in the nominations by the six political parties of their representatives, no anouncements were made of the appointments until the 14 June. At 5 p. m. at the Campidoglio on the afternoon of the following day, each member of the *Giunta* was formally presented with a certificate of his appointment. Prince Doria spoke briefly asking the cooperation of all members, and General Hume and Colonel Fiske each made a few remarks. General Hume explained at that time that he was leaving Rome for duty with the Fifth Army in the field and that Colonel Fiske had been appointed Acting Regional Commissioner for Rome by the Allied Control Commission.

The following are the names of the members of the *Giunta* and the parties they represent:

| | |
|---|---|
| Enzo Storni<br>Avv. Francesco Libonati | Liberal Party |
| Avv. Giuseppe Bersami<br>Ing. Giovanni Vicentini | Christian Democrats |
| Prof. Guido Lai<br>Prof. Valerio de Santis | Labor Democrats |
| Guido Egidi<br>Ulderico Mazzolani | Action Party |
| Giovanni Cannini<br>Vittorio Bonfiglio | Socialist Party |
| Giulio Turchi<br>Prof. Mario Alicata | Communist Party |

# POLITICAL ADVISORS

PERSONNEL:

Mr. Harold Caccia, Political Advisor.
Mr. Samuel Reber, Political Advisor.
Lieut. Col. Count John de Salis, Political Advisor.
Col. Norman E. Fiske, Political Advisor.

Messrs. Caccia and Reber, respectively British and American political advisors to the Allied Control Commission, were attached, at the request of Lieut. General Sir Noel Mason Macfarlane, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, to the S-Force and with that body, went to Rome. Lieut. Col. Count John de Salis was assigned to the Allied Military Government, Rome, by General Macfarlane on orders from the Supreme Comamnder of this theater, General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson. Colonel Norman E. Fiske, Deputy Executive Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, was attached to Allied Military Government, Fifth Army, by order of General Macfarlane. Colonel Fiske and Lieut. Col. Count de Salis were appointed political advisors by the Senior Civil Affairs Officer, Rome.

These gentlemen gave their time to political affairs, particularly those

of interest to Italy as a whole rather than to Rome as a city. They attended staff meetings of the joint Rome Area Command and Allied Military Government and were given full information as to what was being done by the officers of Allied Military Government. Count de Salis has wide acquaintance with personages of the Vatican and was particulary well qualified to deal with Church problems.

# RELATIONS WITH VATICAN CITY

PERSONNEL:

Major William A. S. Dollard.
Capt. (Chaplain) Christopher E. O'Hara.

From the inception of our plans for Rome government, it was made clear to all our personnel that relations with Vatican City would be of the utmost importance. It was fully realized that, aside from the spiritual factor, the existence of a small neutral state wholly surrounded by the capital that we had to administer, offered difficulties of the greatest moment.

Monsignor Walter S. Carroll, of the Secretariat of State of the Holy See, who had come to Italy as personal representative of Archbishop Spellman of New York, the Church's head of both Army and Navy chaplains of the United States, offered his assistance. At his suggestion, we sought (and obtained) the services of Chaplain O'Hara, a former fellow student at the American College in Rome with Monsignor Carroll. Major William A. S. Dollard, who had wide experience in Church relations, and who had been of great service in Naples in our dealings with those in public office, was assigned to our Vatican relations work. Just before our departure from Caserta for Littoria, enroute to Rome, Lieut. Colonel Count John de Salis joined our organization.

The problems pertaining to our relations with the Holy See were taken up through the British and American diplomatic representatives, namely, Sir Francis D'Arcy Godolphin Osborne, K.C.M.G. British Minister, and Mr. Harold H. Tittmann, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States. These officers were most helpful and were always willing to give their time. Through them, the Allied Military Government, and to a greater degree the Rome Area Command, conducted relations with the Vatican when important matters were in question. These diplomatic representatives were, however, not asked to concern themselves with routine or minor problems.

Among the problems that were handled in this way were those pertaining to the diplomatic representatives of enemy countries accredited to the Holy See. For instance, the German Embassy demanded the release of one of its staff who had been taken prisoner while outside the Vatican. The Japanese Ambassador asked the right to go from his embassy to the Vatican by automobile. (This was allowed, but only under guard). These matters did not properly fall within the scope of Allied Military Government.

Similarly, the important question of making Rome an open city, as requested by the Vatican, was sent to the Fifth Army Commander for his consideration.

Another matter was the order that enemy diplomats accredited to the Holy See be required to reside within Vatican City, as had been required of Allied diplomatic representatives before our capture of Rome.

The above matters, diplomatic in nature, were not decided by Allied Military Government. There were, however, many other subjects in which our relations with the Holy See were most useful. These consisted of arrangements for providing the automobiles of the Vatican with fuel; the collaboration in feeding the needy of Rome; restoration of telephone service (which had been interrupted by the Germans, etc..

His Holiness received the officer in charge of Allied Military Goverment in private audience, and permitted the members of the staff to be presented. At that time the Pope said that he deeply appreciated our efforts to feed the people of Rome and the steps that we were taking to preserve historic and artistic monuments.

# CONCLUSION

Allied Military Government, like all else, profits by experience. Our administration of Rome was made easier, in both the planning and the execution stages, by reason of what we learned in governing Naples. We may similarly benefit from difficulties encountered in Rome in plans for future military government.

In our planning period we found it difficult to make many of those with whom we had to deal consider our problems as other than remote. When the stalemate at Anzio occurred and it became evident that we would not go at once to Rome, as hoped, many of the officers and others upon whom we had to depend for cooperation had a way of putting us off and of feeling that there was no particular reason to give us other than vague promises. Months later, when plans for the new attack by the Fifth Army on the Rome area were being completed, there was a somewhat frantic interest on the part of the officers mentioned. It was, of course, too late by that time to make any changes in our plans.

Some of the Divisions created for the Rome government were without officer or other personnel until the very last stages of our preliminary organization. Colonel Lane, Chief of the Division of Labor, reported at Littoria only a few days before we entered Rome, and he was without assistance at the time. The Agriculture Officer, long promised had not arrived at all by the time the Fifth Army Allied Military Go-

vernment was absorbed by the Allied Control Commission. The difficulties with transportation are described above.

It is thought that there should not be any duplication of control in Allied Military Government affairs. The Fifth Army always considered Allied Military Government as one of the sections of its General Staff, an attitude that greatly aided our work. The Allied Control Commission, which during the period of our planning absorbed Allied Military Government in Italy, was in technical control, and from that body we obtained material and personnel, for the most part. There were times when there were conflicts in orders and policies. When such occurred, efforts were made to adjust the differences, failing which the orders of the Fifth Army Commander were, of course, followed.

It is thought that the elaboration of plans for special situations such as the government of Rome are well worth the effort spent.

The Allied Military Government of Rome is the most extensive single undertaking of Allied Military Government. In some ways, it was less difficult than the government of partly ruined Naples. But in others, and in consideration of its lasting importance and international moment, it is, thus far, Allied Military Government's chief endeavor.

THE END

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